

MASON'S  
DELICIOUS  
O.K.  
SAUCE.

# Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

Qualified Optical Service.

N. LAZARUS,  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
Hongkong's Only European  
Optician.  
12, Queen's Road Central.  
Manager—R. A. COOPER.

Sight Testing Optician by  
Canadian Government Exam-  
ination, Fellow of the American  
Optometric Association.

No. 20,850

號十五百八第萬二第

日九初月四年丑乙

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 1st, 1925

五拜禮

號壹月五年四十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

## MARTINI & ROSSI

ITALIAN VERMOUTH

THE  
QUEEN OF ALL  
ITALIAN WINES.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,  
MACGREGOR  
& CO., LTD.

1, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 75 CENTRAL.  
(51)

SPORTING.

GUNS by W. W. GREENER, WEBLEY  
and SCOTT, and Other Makers—British,  
French and American.

S.A. Air Rifles, and Miniature Rifles,  
22 Calibre, Repeating and Automatic.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES of all descrip-  
tions.

Agents for W. W. GREENER, LIMITED,  
SHEFFIELD.

HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS  
AND AMMUNITION STORE,  
6, BEACONFIELD ARCADE. (50)

## BOWEN & CO.

No. 5, MUSEUM ROAD,  
SHANGHAI.

Member, British Chamber of Commerce  
(Shanghai). Mr. T. W. BOWEN, Fellow of  
the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, Incor-  
porated by Royal Charter, London.

SHIPPING AGENTS AND SHIPBROKERS—  
For the Purchase, Sale and Charter of Vessels  
of any Tonnage, Passage and/or Cargo, New  
and Old, with delivery China at Very Low  
Prices.

SALVAGE OPERATIONS, MARINE SURVEYORS,  
AUCTIONEERS, COAL MERCHANTS,  
FREIGHT BROKERS, METAL MERCHANTS,  
Machinery For Sale, New and Old in First  
Class Condition.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, SHARE-BROKERS,  
(Members, Shanghai Share-Brokers' Association).

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA—  
GREEN'S PATENT ANCHORS,  
SAMUEL WARREN & Co., Ltd. (Sheffield),  
High-Class Steel Manufacturers (Tank  
Brand).

Catalogues and Price-Lists on application.  
(Inquiries Welcomed.)

CABLE ADDRESS: BOWEN, SHANGHAI.  
Orders, Bentley, Scott's, A.B.O.  
5th Edition and Improved.

## RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

CAPITAL (PAID-UP) ... 50,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ... 25,000,000  
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED BY THE  
RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ... 25,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ... 1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:  
Paris, 9, Rue Bonaparte.  
LONDON OFFICE:  
65, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

BANKERS IN ASIA:  
Gordon, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.;  
Societe Generale pour l'Avancement du  
Developpement du Commerce et de l'Indus-  
trie en France.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour l'Avancement du  
Developpement du Commerce et de l'Indus-  
trie en France; Banque de Paris et des  
Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour l'Avancement du  
Developpement du Commerce et de l'Indus-  
trie en France.

NEW YORK: The Irving Bank, Columbia  
Trust Company.

SAN FRANCISCO: The Crocker National Bank  
of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA:  
Chongking, Hankow, Manchouli, Tientsin,  
Canton, Harbin, Moukden, Yancheng,  
Hankow, Peking, Yokohama,  
Kobe, Shanghai.

(HONGKONG BRANCH)  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and  
Trade Deposits. Terms on application. Local  
Bills discounted.  
Foreign Exchange on the Principal Cities of  
the World bought and sold.  
L. HAINES,  
Manager.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.  
WEEK DAYS

	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.25	7.10
Yuenai	6.50	8.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.34	7.19
Shatin	7.02	8.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.46	7.31
Taipei	7.16	8.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	5.59	7.44
Taipei Market	7.21	8.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.03	7.48
Fanning	7.32	9.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.14	7.58
Shungshui	7.38	9.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.02
Shumchun	7.42	9.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.08

	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shumchun	7.21	8.53	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.34	7.19
Shungshui	7.25	8.57	10.43	12.13	1.28	4.48	5.38	7.23
Fanning	7.29	8.61	10.47	12.17	1.31	4.51	5.41	7.27
Taipei Market	7.42	8.28	10.59	12.29	1.41	5.01	5.51	7.37
Taipei	7.48	8.30	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	5.59	7.44
Shatin	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.47	1.59	5.19	6.09	7.54
Yuenai	8.12	8.53	11.28	12.58	2.03	5.24	6.14	8.02
Kowloon	8.20	8.53	11.37	12.47	2.13	5.34	6.24	8.08

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.25	7.10
Yuenai	6.50	8.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.34	7.19
Shatin	7.02	8.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.46	7.31
Taipei	7.16	8.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	5.59	7.44
Taipei Market	7.21	8.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.03	7.48
Fanning	7.32	9.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.14	7.58
Shungshui	7.38	9.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.02
Shumchun	7.42	9.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.08

	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shumchun	8.12	10.38	11.40	13.00	4.17	5.20	5.30	6.09
Shungshui	8.19	10.45	11.47	13.07	4.24	5.27	5.37	6.16
Fanning	8.23	10.49	11.51	13.11	4.28	5.31	5.41	6.20
Taipei Market	8.33	10.59	12.02	13.21	4.38	5.41	5.51	6.30
Taipei	8.37	11.04	12.07	13.25	4.42	5.45	5.55	6.34
Shatin	8.41	11.07	12.11	13.29	4.46	5.49	5.59	6.38
Yuenai	8.49	11.15	12.19	13.37	4.54	5.57	6.07	6.46
Kowloon	8.51	11.27	12.31	13.49	5.06	6.09	6.19	6.57

SEA TAU TAI BRANCH.

	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shatin	7.45	11.30	12.20	6.25	10.15	1.05	5.00	
Shatin	8.40	12.25	1.15	7.20	11.10	2.00	5.55	
Fanning	7.45	11.30	12.20	6.25	10.15	1.05	5.00	
Shatin	8.40	12.25	1.15	7.20	11.10	2.00	5.55	

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICES, KOWLOON, or from  
Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., HONGKONG, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COM-  
PANY, HONGKONG.

E. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

## THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

£1,000 on attaining the age of Fifty-five.  
Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal.

Particulars from—

### DODWELL & CO., LTD.

AGENTS,  
3, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

### SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE

### GERANCE.

### DE LA BANQUE

### INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(ETABLISSEMENT FRANCO-CHINOIS.)

(Incorporated in France.)

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE:

Paris, 74, Rue St. Lazare.

Capital ... Frs. 10,000,000

Reserves ... Frs. 10,790,000

Working fund provided by

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Fr. 50,000,000.

BANKERS:

France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de

Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

London: Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust.

Every description of Banking and Exchange

Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

M. FITZ-HENRY,

Manager.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1924. (49)

### EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING

### CORPORATION.

### AN AMERICAN BANK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS U.S. \$2,975,000

HEAD OFFICE:

37, WALL STREET,

NEW YORK

BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI

General Banking and Exchange Business.

Interest Allowed on all Deposits.

Notes on Application.

LONDON AND PARIS AGENTS.

EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF N.Y.

D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

### THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG

Established 1912.

Authorized Capital ... £1,200,000

Paid Up Capital ... £1,078,580

Reserve Fund ... £700,000

Foreign Exchange and General Bank-

ing business transacted.

Interest allowed on

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

2% per annum on daily credit balances

of over \$100.

SAVINGS

4% annum

DEPOSITS

for 12 months 8% per annum

for 6 " 4% " "

for 3 " 3% " "

on demand 2% " "

BRANCHES

Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Bangkok

and New York.

LONDON BANKERS

The Lloyd Bank, Limited.

LOOK FOONG SHAN

Chief Manager.

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION,

LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND, 1920)

with which is affiliated

THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £25,000,000

SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP ... £2,584,160

RESERVE FUND ... £185,000

HEAD OFFICE:

122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

WEST LONDON BRANCH:

14-15, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Colombo

Singapore, Hongkong, Canton and Shanghai.

The Corporation undertakes General Banking

and Exchange Business of every description and

in addition to its Branches has Agencies in all

the principal Cities of the World.

L. E. HOPKINS,

Manager.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

## HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only).

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only).

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings to Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m. only).

Sailings from Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m. only).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office: 44, Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., or the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Hongkong. (14.)

## MAC'S CAFETERIA

CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF  
FOSTER AND OREAR'S AMERICAN  
CANDIES.

Fresh Mixed Caramels and Marshmallows.

Frequent Arrivals of Finest Imported  
**FRESH FRUITS.**

A Delightful Rendezvous for Light Refreshment.

Hot and Cold Dishes served from  
12 Noon to Midnight.

**PRICES MODERATE.**

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4801.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD. (41)

## UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS

STANDARD AND PORTABLE.

RONEO OFFICE APPLIANCES AND STEEL FURNITURE.

RONEO BALL-BEARING FILING CABINETS AND

CUPBOARDS.

BURROUGHS ADDING AND CALCULATING MACHINES.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Phone 4689 C. No. 1, DUDDELL ST. (57)

Various Hors-D'œuvre, Sancerre D'Arles, Black and  
Red Caviar, Salmon or Lobster or Sardine Cream, Pate  
for Sandwiches, Pate de Foiegras, Herrings in White  
Wine, Sardines and All Best French Specialities at

## MAGASIN GÉNÉRAL.

The Corner Shop,

Phone 3312.

Beaconsfield Arcade. (101)

## C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

MONUMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

88A, WANCHAI ROAD,

HONGKONG.

Monumental Work neatly exe-  
cuted in Italian or American  
Marble.

Polished or Fine Punched  
Hongkong Granite.

Marble Fireplaces supplied and  
fixed to own or Selected Design.

Estimates Free on Application  
at the above—or at our Head  
Office in.

CHINA BUILDING  
(Facing QUEEN'S THEATRE).

ARTIFICIAL WREATHS IN STOCK. (79)

## HOME LEAVE

Insure your

## BAGGAGE



## WILKINSON'S TANSAN



The Ideal Drink in the Hot Weather  
THE ABSOLUTE PURITY

WILKINSON'S TANSAN  
NATURAL MINERAL WATER

YOUR SAFEGUARD

"THE CHOICEST OF ALL CHOICE WATERS"

The Clifford-Wilkinson Tansan Mineral  
Water Company, Ltd., are a British  
Company duly incorporated under the  
Companies Ordinances of Hongkong.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd.,  
TEL. CENTRAL No. 135. HONGKONG.

## DAIRY FARM SPECIAL.

HAVE YOU TRIED THEM  
SOUSED?

WHAT?  
WHY OUR FRESH  
HERRINGS OF COURSE.

35 Cents Per lb.

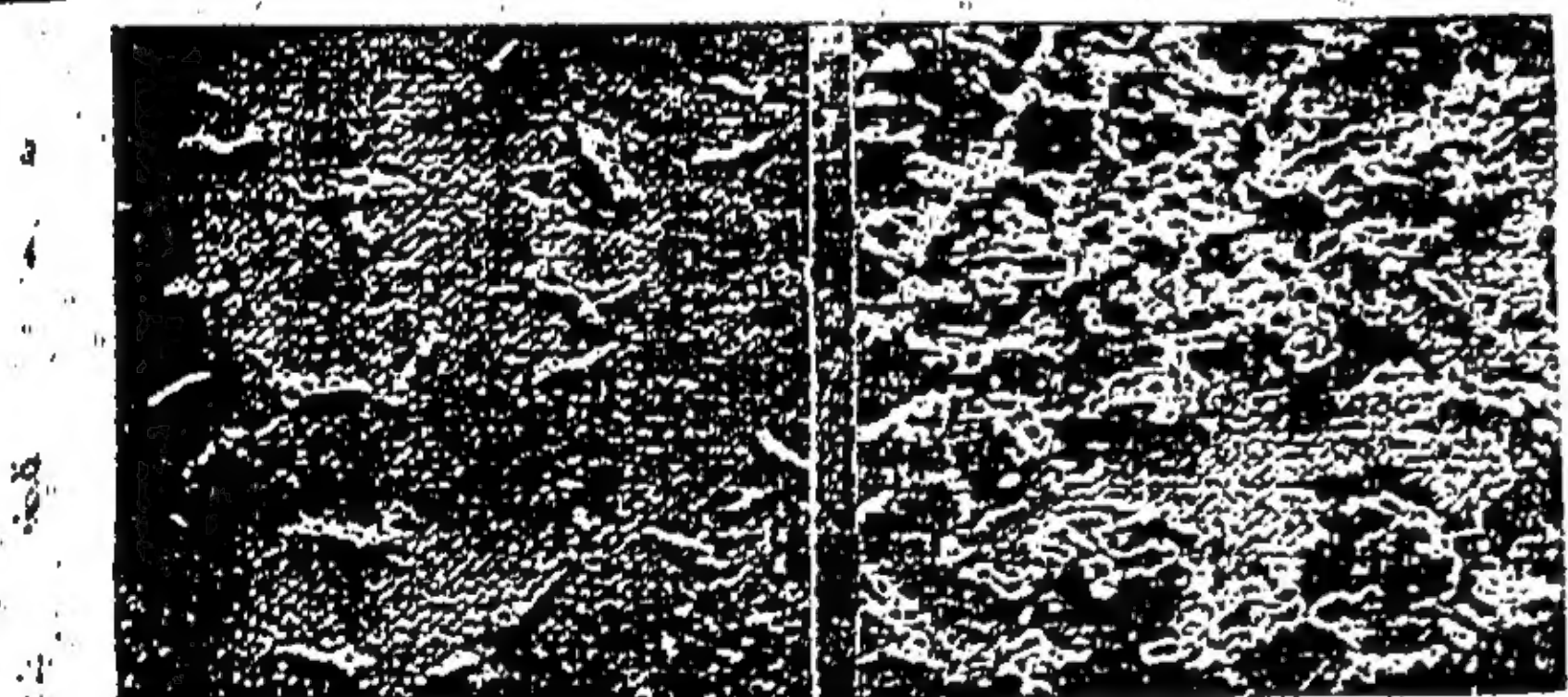
The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

A FINE SELECTION

## HORS D'OEUVRE

SMOKED SALMON ...	by weight.	NORWEGIAN ANCHOVIES ...	in barrel.
ROLLMOPS ...	in jar.	BLACK OLIVES ...	by weight.
PICKLED HERRINGS ...	in jar.	SAUCISSON D'ESTON ...	
RED RUSSIAN CAVIAR ...	in jar.	and	
BLACK RUSSIAN CAVIAR ...	in jar.	CAMEMBERT CHEESE.	

THE FRENCH STORE,  
PHONE 794. 9, Beaconsfield Arcade.



THE GRADUAL DESTRUCTION  
OF A PIECE WOOLLEN  
MATERIAL ON WHICH A  
MOTH HAS LAID EGGS.



THE CLOTH-MOTH  
ENLARGED.

TRY OUR DRYCLEANING  
PROCESS BEFORE STORING  
YOUR WINTER CLOTHES.

## STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

HEAD OFFICE & WORKS: Yauwatt, Tel. K. 32  
HONGKONG DEPOT: 16, Stanley Street,  
Tel. C. 1279

KOWLOON HOTEL DEPOT.  
KOWLOON DEPOT: 19, Canton Road,  
CANTON: 19, Shark Central, East.  
HONGKONG HOTEL: (Visitors only).

Write or Phone for complete Price List.

## FORMOSA

MACHINE MADE BRICKS

The most ideal **BRICKS** unexcelled in  
DURABILITY AND EFFICIENCY.

Stocks carried

LEUNG HON-CHI,

Agent.

30 and 31, Connaught Road Central.  
Tel. C. 191.

## LATE LORD RAWLINSON. SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF A GREAT WAR LEADER.

Lord Rawlinson found his true schooling in Asia, rather than at Eton or Sandhurst. Great personality and ability he drew from his famous sire, Sir Henry Crayke Rawlinson, G.C.B., the distinguished Orientalist, who thrilled the forties and fifties with his discoveries at Nineveh and Babylon. But young Rawlinson's Gamaliel was Lord Roberts. The real career of Henry Seymour Rawlinson began in 1888, when, at the age of 22, he had the good fortune to become aide-camp and secretary of the most popular Commander-in-Chief India ever had. He went off with his chief (then Sir Frederick) to the Burma campaign of 1885, and stayed on to cope with that evil of decay that so richly colours some of the stories of Kipling. By the time Rawlinson succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death, in 1896, he had returned home, transferred from the King's Royal Rifles to the Coldstream Guards, and made himself a name as brigade-major at Aldershot.

After Asia, Africa, House service, as constituted in those days, was too cramped for Sir Henry's energies. He applied for service with the Nile Expedition of 1897, and as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff he went through the battles of Atbara and Omdurman, and took his leave of Egypt as brevet-colonel. Fresh opportunity was at hand at the other end of Africa. By the time the Boer War broke out he was acting as D.A.A.G. to Sir George White, and shared with him the hardships of the Ladysmith siege. After that, gruesome experience Lord Roberts reappropriated him for Staff service, and Lord Kitchener put him in charge of some of the stiffest "drives" which pounded up a fugitive enemy and hastened the war's termination.

There was heart-burning, not unnatural, when at the early age of 39 Sir Henry was set in command over the Staff College, and introduced a system of reform, which are still in operation. Military topography, which was half Napoleon's secret, had been for twenty years in the lap of a single instructor. In three years Sir Henry went a long way towards doubling the college staff, and he threw up the windows of knowledge by appointing a librarian. When he left the Staff College at the end of 1906 it was an old institution with a new spirit, and if Sir Henry Wilson went far to eclipse his lord it was because Rawlinson had led the way. But instead of waiting, like Foch he went from the desk to the field, but he used up the intervening years of hard work in improving Aldershot and the Southern Command, and then came the climax in a great career.

## THE FOURTH ARMY.

The Great War was but a few weeks old when Lord Rawlinson was appointed to command the Fourth Army Corps, then organising, and early in October he had landed in Belgium with a nucleus force. His first task was to combine with General Byng's command to cover the Belgian retreat from a falling Antwerp, and link the British with the Allies by taking the northern end of the line near Ypres. The stern problem of meeting the German invasion with a time of its strength was worsened by instructions from Whitehall, until the situation was saved by the placing of General French in full command. Rawlinson's men had done their share and more in resisting the enemy's stampede for the Channel ports, but the task had been almost superhuman, and the exhaustion well nigh unbearable. For a month of nights and days they had fought at odds of eight to one, and it stands on record that the Germans thought they had been coping with four British Army Corps instead of one. But at what a cost! When the division was withdrawn from the fighting line only 41 officers were left out of 1,000, and only 2,325 men out of 12,000. It was one of those heart-rending scenes that justified Kitchener's warning that we were in for a war, not of months, but years.

Then came the fearful struggles of Loos and Neuve Chapelle, and the spring of 1910 found the "Home front" setting its teeth for the worst. With the genesis of the Fourth Army Rawlinson was set at its head. Midsummer-day found him commanding the whole British line and delivering that week of intense shelling which was the grim prelude of the Battle of the Somme. It was the British sequel in mass and scale to the French manoeuvre in which had saved Paris eighteen months before. This time, however, the enemy turned not aside but backwards, and the first German retreat began with which Rawlinson's name will be linked in military annals. It was his men who entered Peronne on that gay St. Patrick's Day of 1917, and who stormed along steadily to St. Quentin's gates. Things had gone adversely on the southern front, however, with the Austrian avalanche on Caporetto, and during General Plumer's transfer to Northern Italy Lord Rawlinson acted as our representative on the Supreme War Council. Then came the last great onslaught under Foch and Haig, and Rawlinson resumed the command of the Fourth Army for the smashing of the Hindenburg Line and the saving of France.

## GERMAN ARMY'S "BLACK DAY."

"The Black Day of the German Army," as Ludendorff called it, was Thursday, August 8th, 1918, and on that day of triumph the lion's share was Rawlinson's. His section lay south of the Somme, with its hammer-point at Villers-Bretonneux. Before him stretched a world of chafly mud, churned and sodden by a week of heavy rains, and tangled with wire and weed of a hinterland the Germans had regarded as safe for ever. But Rawlinson had seven divisions primed with an accustomed spell of preparation, and the Canadians and Australians saw a chance of unrestrained advance at last. It proved a day of miracles, and won us back over thirty miles.

Within a week he had taken 22,000 prisoners and 200 guns, and his swarm of whippet tanks had palsied the stricken

Germans. Ludendorff was at Spa, bombarding the Kaiser with reasons and pleas for surrender, and still the deadly punishment went on along the 250-mile front from the Meuse to the sea. On the night of the 30th the Fourth Army crossed the Somme, and in less than a month had waded the 60-ft. canal that masked Cambrai. On October 24th, a typical day, Rawlinson took 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns, so that they were fired of counting their captives. By the beginning of November the boasted Hindenburg and Siegfried Lines had utterly collapsed, as well as the three others in support. In the dogged flight which the Germans made for the frontier gully between Arras and Mezières, Rawlinson's Army was the principal driving force; and it was his terrible pace thus maintained that was his terrible pace thus maintained that cost the enemy the loss of his line in the shape of scores of divisions and a million and a half of men. It had been a superhuman onset, and it capped on a reputation that brought a gratifying welcome when he went to replace Sir Henry Wilson at the Council of Versailles. In the final distribution of war honours he was raised to the peerage as Baron Rawlinson of Trent, awarded a grant of £20,000, and decorated with the G.C.B. "Festina lente" (Hasten slowly) is the family motto. Lord Rawlinson's way of bringing the Germans to their knees was the application of their own proverb, "Ohne Hast, ohne Rast." With the old restless, restless habit of action, he went out to Northern Russia to direct the withdrawal of the Allied contingent from Archangel to Murmansk. It was a revival of the Antwerp experience in terms of snow instead of mud. Then after another year at Aldershot, noting the fruits of old Antwerp and laying the ground for new, he received the honour which to him was perhaps the most coveted of all. He was appointed at the end of 1920 Commander-in-Chief in India, and though the times were unpropitious, the choice pronounced him worthy to wear the mantle of his old chief, Roberts.

The "Hammering General" was a nickname drawn from his own talk, and it revealed only one aspect of many in the man, all of them commanding admiration and affection. "General Belle Humeur" was the tribute of his French comrades to his perfect equanimity under every kind of trial. But "Rawley" was his old school label, and it lasted him for life throughout Army society all the world over. An accomplished draughtsman, with a fine touch for water-colour landscape, his example and inculcation did as much as anyone's to instil and develop in the British Army the faculty of "reading country and putting it on paper." An intimate friend once said of him that "he speaks French like a native, reads Napoleon, swears when necessary, lives like a Spartan, and expects everyone to do or die—a true piece of portraiture that needs only this addition, that his men took him literally in this last respect, and showed it whenever he gave the word. Lord Kitchener put it on record twenty years ago that he possesses the qualities of a Staff officer and a column commander in the field. His characteristics will always ensure him a front place in whatever he sets his hand to."

It is regrettable that this man of few words was a man of still fewer writings. Except for a few disconnected instructions on training, he has left behind him only one small monograph, "The Officer's Notebook," in which he insists that skill and combination are the surest of sound minor tactics, but central and physical concentration at the decisive point is the only road to victory. A high standard of peace training was his cue for national safety, and, as he showed in a recent speech on India's military affairs, his rule was all for unity if we are to do our duty by the congenies of races whose salvation lies at our doors.

Lord Rawlinson married in 1890 Meredith, only daughter of the late Mr. Coleridge Kennard, but there have been no children, and by his death the peerage becomes extinct. The baronetcy passes to his brother, Colonel Alfred Rawlinson, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., a well-known officer in the 17th Lancers years ago, and now 54 years of age. He took part in the Great War, and while on special intelligence duty with the Army of the Black Sea was imprisoned by the Nationalist Turks in Constantinople in 1920-21. He married in 1920 Margarette, fifth daughter of Mr. W. B. Greenfield, of Haynes Park, Bedford, and has a son and a daughter.

## ARMY DEATH PENALTY.

CANADIAN'S PROTEST OVER AN  
ANSWER IN PARLIAMENT.

General Sir Arthur Currie, Commander of the Canadian Corps in the war, commenting on the statement of Sir Laming Worthington-Evans in the British House of Commons that twenty-five Canadians were executed during the war for military offences, as compared with five New Zealanders and no Australians, said at Montreal recently:

It seems difficult to explain why such a question should have been asked or answered in the British House of Commons without reference to Canada alone. The answer given by the Secretary of State makes a most unfair comparison between Canadians and Australians. The Governments of the Dominions never gave up authority over their own troops, but so far as discipline was concerned, this authority was delegated more or less completely to the Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies in France. Australia delegated authority on this point less completely than did Canada, and a court-martial of an Australian soldier could not take place without one or more Australian officers being on the court. It is generally known that no death sentences on Australian soldiers were ever to be approved. I don't wish to make any reflections on the conduct of Australians, but the fact that none were executed while twenty-five Canadians were proves nothing whatever. If the facts of the case as reported in the Press are correct, I consider the British Government has committed another stupid blunder and struck a dangerous blow at Imperial friendship.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

## Best Portland Cement

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS,  
HONGKONG.

## CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE COMPANY, LTD.

Advances made on Landed Property, Goods, etc.

Trustees of Estates, Executors of Wills, etc.

Warehousing of Goods of all Description.

For Terms and Particulars

Apply at the Head-Office—

"St. George's" Building.

Telephone: C. 781.

Telegraphic Address: "RELYAT."

Telegraphic Address:  
"LIGHTERAGE"

Telephone No.  
C. 781.

## HONGKONG TUG & LIGHTER CO., LTD.

Stevedorage and Lighterage Work undertaken.

Tugs and Lighters available at all hours.

Apply at the Head-Office,

"St. George's" Building.

Telephone No.

Chinese Branches: C. 4885.

K 622.

## HONGKONG & TERRITORIAL ESTATES, LTD.

(Property Owners, Estate Agents,  
Land Valuers, etc.)

WILL UNDERTAKE THE

Development and Improvement of Landed  
Property and attend to all Branches of  
Real Estate Business.

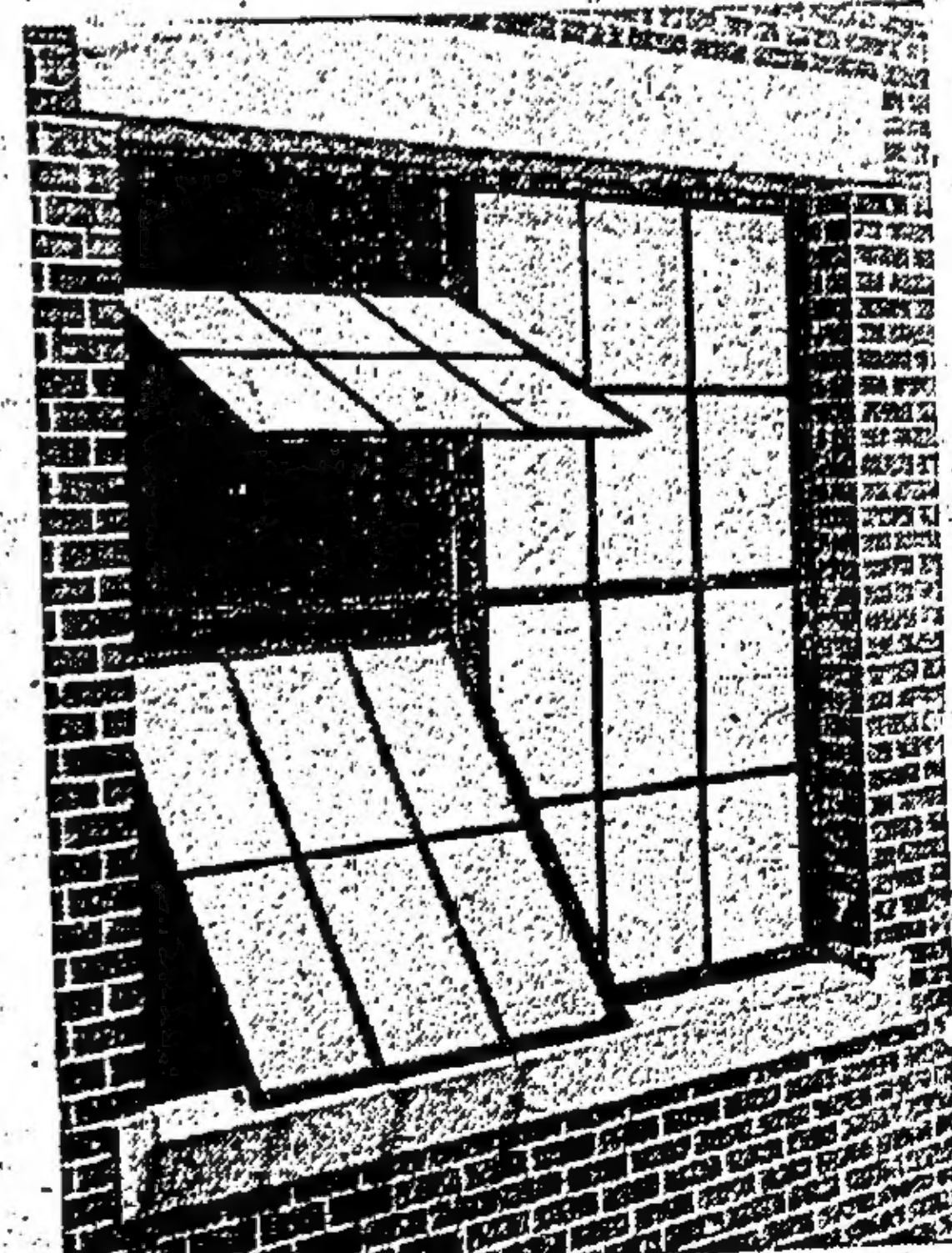
For terms and particulars

Apply at the Head-Office.

TELEPHONE  
C. 781.

Telegraphic Address: "ESTATES."

T  
R  
U  
S  
C  
O  
N



W  
I  
N  
D  
O  
W  
S

PROJECTED VENTILATOR TYPE  
FOR SCHOOLS & HOSPITALS GIVE 100% VENTILATION.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.



## "DECOLITE" FIRE-RESISTING FLOORING

(Awarded Gold Medal Franco-British Exhibition.)

JOINTLESS, HYGIENIC & NON-SLIPPING

Laid by Our Own Workmen on

STEEL, WOOD OR CONCRETE.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.  
Tel. Central 220. 2, Queen's Buildings.

## QUEEN'S THEATRE

COMMENCING TO-DAY, at 5.15 p.m. & 9.15 p.m.

A BIG PICTURE FOR  
OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY

ASSOCIATED EXHIBITORS' INC.  
PRESENTS

CHARLES RAY  
AND  
ENID BENNETT

IN  
LONGFELLOW'S FAMOUS POEM  
"THE COURTSHIP OF MYLES STANDISH"

IN 8 REELS.  
The Deeds and Days of the Pilgrims Produced Amid Thrills  
and Realism. The Picture that Will Live Forever.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

At 5.15 p.m.—\$1.20, 80 Cts., & 40 Cts.  
At 9.15 p.m.—\$1.50, \$1.00 & 60 Cts.

## WORLD THEATRE

ALL SHOWS FOR TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY.

THE MOST LAVISH DRAMATIC PICTURE OF THE YEAR

GEORGE ARLISS

(THE WORLD'S FOREMOST CHARACTER ACTOR)

WITH ALICE JOYCE AND A CAST OF SCREEN CELEBRITIES

"THE GREEN GODDESS"

(IN TEN MAGNIFICENT REELS)

THE FAMOUS STAGE PLAY THAT THRILLED AUDIENCES FOR  
YEARS NOW COMES TO THE SCREEN. A SENSATIONAL ART  
ACHIEVEMENT—AN EPIC OF PHOTOPLAY.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

STARTING SUNDAY, at 6 p.m. & 9.15 p.m.

FLORADORA

VAUDEVILLE COMPANY

IN THEIR NEWEST

SONGS AND DANCES

BUDDY MESSINGER

"LOW BRIDGE."

## HONGKONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

CONTRACTORS FOR  
CIVIL ENGINEERING AND BUILDING  
WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Specialists in Reinforced Concrete Foundations and  
Structures for Factories, Godowns, Wharves, Bridges,  
Piers, &c.

Sole Licensees for Hongkong and China of the  
"Franki" Patent Compressed Concrete Piling System.

Enquiries to HEAD OFFICE:

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING CHATER ROAD.  
Telephone Central 4581 (Two Lines).

## PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

TSANG FOOK PIANO CO.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central (Entrance Ice House Street).  
Tel. 4648.

## DANGER OF GOLD STANDARD.

NOTED ECONOMIST'S REPLY  
TO MR. McKENNA.

Mr. J. M. Keynes delivered an address before the Commercial Committee of the House of Commons on March 18th on "The Problem of the Gold Standard," in which he replied to Mr. McKenna's previous speech before the same Committee and contended that "the audit system of this country will be a managed system anyhow."

Contending that at any rate on this occasion it was not the monetary reformers who were the cautious folk. Mr. Keynes said his concrete proposal was, after all, not very alarming. It was that, broadly speaking, we should continue under the same method and machinery of management as during the past two years but with this difference, that we should have as our object the stability of internal prices and the adequacy of internal credit to the requirements of our trade and industry, instead of the gradual deflation of our prices relative to those in the United States.

NEW AND UNKNOWN PRECIPITATION.  
The new problem before the Bank of England would not be any more difficult than their present problem. On the other hand, to declare at an early date that we bound our currency-unit irrevocably with gold was certainly rash. We should not be returning to the pre-war system. We should be taking the risks of a new and unknown predicament. We should be trying to run a managed credit system disguised as an automatic gold standard in the totally new conditions created by our indebtedness to America, the concentration of gold in America, and the establishment of the Federal Reserve System in America. It was his opinion that a movement of gold to or from America which would drain or swamp us would be almost unnoticed by them.

With our industries in their present struggling condition and employment at its present level, he reckoned it of the first importance that we should keep the control of our internal credit system in our own hands. We were not in a condition to stand shocks or storms. He thought that we would make a big mistake if we exposed ourselves to them merely for the convenience—for really it was little more—of a fixed rate of exchange with the dollar. Any important change in the cost of living and the general level of prices, whether up or down, would endanger industrial peace. Every contraction of credit brought about by the external situation and not required by the internal situation and not required to check an inflation boom at home would take away from the employer the possibility of expanding or even maintaining the amount of work on hand.

Mr. McKenna, after defending the gold standard by pointing out its disadvantages, had added up in the naughty expectation that it would probably depreciate in the long run, and so give us a little inflation, "without loss of apparent respectability." He (Mr. Keynes) thought this forecast very probable.

LEADERS IN BLINKERS.  
One who was in a minority must make the best he could of what practical politics permitted. The leaders of all three political parties had strapped on their blinkers and decided to see nothing ahead except the gold convertibility as their ultimate objective. He said that whatever happened, the idea of restoring gold convertibility by allowing the existing gold embargo on the export of gold to lapse on January 1st next, was needlessly rash. It would only serve to commit us in advance to do something, in circumstances we could not foresee, that we should not do voluntarily with our eyes open. It was desirable to pass a Bill continuing the embargo, subject to the discretion of the Treasury to remove it when they judged it wise to do so.

AMALGAMATION OF NOTE ISSUES.  
To return to convertibility would probably involve the amalgamation of the currency note issue with the Bank of England note issue. It would be well to get this question out of the way before touching the embargo. If this was done, the future convertibility of the new note should be fixed, not in terms of sovereigns, but in terms of bullion. That was to say, the Bank of England should be liable not to cash individual notes in sovereigns, but to provide gold bullion against notes in amounts of not less than £1,000 at a time. This would avoid any risk of the return of sovereigns into active circulation. He also advocated that the right to send gold to the Mint should be restricted to the Bank of England, and that the Bank's price for gold bullion offered by importers should be left to the Bank's discretion.

Being an impatient economist, he would still be dissatisfied at the slowness of our statesmen to adopt the real measures which lay to their hand for some of our present evils, but if he was an industrialist, he would, if these suggestions were adopted, look forward to the near future with less anxiety.

Replying to the points raised in a discussion which followed, Mr. Keynes said he thought the cause of the "onward sweep" in America to which he had referred in his speech as the reason for the rapid absorption of their unemployed was the immense national expansion that was going on, and among other causes the fact that they had severely restricted immigration. A 6 per cent. bank rate would be almost disastrous. As to the question of stabilizing exchange between the dollar and sterling, there was no doubt that the United States wanted us to go back to gold and would do a good deal to facilitate that operation.

HISTORIC CAUSE.

Replying to the suggestion that the long value of gold was always in the downward direction, Mr. Keynes said there was no law of nature operating in that direction. Whether it went up or down was due to historic causes.  
(Continued at foot of next column.)



## Hope or Curiosity

"I think sometimes the word 'curiosity' is just another name for 'hope.' You might fancy that it was curiosity that made you smoke your first Kensitas—no, sir, it was really hope, the hope that you would find Kensitas a really good cigarette, better than the kind you had been smoking. But it is a fact, sir, that after you smoked that first Kensitas and experienced the cool, rare old blend of prime Virginia you continued to smoke Kensitas, because you found that Kensitas are . . . 'as good as really good cigarettes can be.'"

**Kensitas**  
the preferred cigarette

Manufactured by: W. & SONS LTD., 15-16 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1, ENG.  
Wholesale only: DONNELLY & WHITE, Distributors for Hongkong and South China, 2 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Telephone: Central 436.

Obtainable at  
Lane, Crawford,  
Ltd.  
Tobacco Shop,  
and all high-class  
Tobacco Shops.  
At 95 cents  
per tin of 50

## WHEN BUYING PLATES SPECIFY "WELLINGTON" ANTI-SCREEN PLATE.

An isochromatic Plate, giving a Fine Rendering of Tone and Colour, Values without the use of a Light Filter. On account of its High Speed, the Plate is quite suitable for Hand-Camera Work, and is One of the Best All-round Plates obtainable, as it is capable of dealing efficiently with practically any subject that may present itself.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—  
WELLINGTON & WARD, LTD.  
ELSTREE, ENGLAND.  
Sold by  
ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET. CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

APRIL 30TH, 1925.

Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	\$1,225 b.
Canton Insurance	\$175 b.
Union Insurance	\$271 b.
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$265 nom.
Harbour & Wharves	\$34 b.
H.K. & M. Steamships	\$38 b.
"Star" Ferries	\$38 b.
China Sugars	\$38 b.
Langkat (combined)	\$124 b.
Kowloon Wharves	\$120 nom.
Whampoa Dock	\$127 b.
Shanghai Dock	\$127 b.
New Engineering	\$114 nom.
Hongkong Land	\$94 b.
Hongkong Hotels	\$105 b.
Humphreys Estates	\$114 nom.
Two Cotton Mills	\$130 b.
Oriental	\$304 b.
Cement	\$35 b.
Hongkong Tramways	\$22 b.
China Provident (combined)	\$495 div.
Dairy Farms	\$27 b.
Waterworks	\$171 nom.
Watsons	\$194 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$177 b.
China Light	\$177 b.
Hongkong Tramways	\$22 b.
Peak Tramways	\$22 b.

b—buyers; s—sellers; a—sales.

## AUSTRALIAN APPLES.

Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner, formally launched the new Australian apple season in London on April 1st when he opened an exhibition of Australian apples at Australia House. The new season's fruit was attractively displayed in the exhibition hall, and was regarded as of particularly high-grade quality. The High Commissioner, in opening the exhibition, stated that this year's Australian apple crop was estimated at approximately 1,750,000 cases, of which approximately 1,155,000 would come from Tasmania and 410,000 from Victoria. This represented an advance of nearly 250,000 cases on last year's crop. Assuming, he said, 120 apples to a case, that meant about 227,000,000 Australian apples would be eaten by the people of the United Kingdom from now then and the end of August—equal to five per head. The Australian apple trade represented a first-rate example of the Coué method as applied to commerce—every year in every way it grew better and better. The exhibition, which included pineapples from Queensland and other fruits, was attended by the Agents-General of the Australian States and representatives of the fruit trade.

Too much is taken out of British trade and commerce by people who put absolutely no service into them.—Mr. J. R. Olynes, M.P.

He thought the 5 per cent. bank rate was useful, he would not say helpful. It represented the facts and was not oppressive. He had no doubt that the banks would evolve a system to prevent violent oscillations. He believed that a wise policy of managed currency might make all the difference to our volume of unemployment. There was no doubt, however, if we decided to resume the gold standard that we could see it through; we had a certain amount of gold, we had credit, and we had certain borrowing facilities in America which, however, he would be sorry to see us use. It was not a question of the possibility of doing it, it was a question of the wisdom.

## THE CORONET

Friday to Monday, May 1st to 4th.

The Comedy Hit of the  
Season!

"WELCOME  
STRANGER"

Another "Potash and Perlmutter."  
Usual Prices.

## M. Y. SAN & CO., LTD.



MANUFACTURERS



BEST PRESERVED  
STEM GINGER

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 22 to 100 Queen's Road Central  
FACTORY: Canton Road, Kowloon.  
BRANCHES AT: Manila, Singapore, Shanghai, Canton, China.

## SIMPLEX PLASTER CO., LTD.

WE HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT WE  
HAVE OPENED A DEPARTMENT FOR

ORNAMENTAL FIBROUS PLASTER WORK  
UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF

PROFESSOR CIRO TAVARELLI.

TENDERS SUBMITTED TO OUR OWN DESIGNS, OR TO  
THE DESIGNS OF ARCHITECTS. QUOTATIONS FREE OF  
CHARGE.

APPLY TO THE  
SIMPLEX PLASTER CO., LTD.  
Tel. C. 3749. 2nd Floor, POWELL'S BUILDING, 113

## PERFUMERY

Manufactured by  
RIGAUD, PARIS.



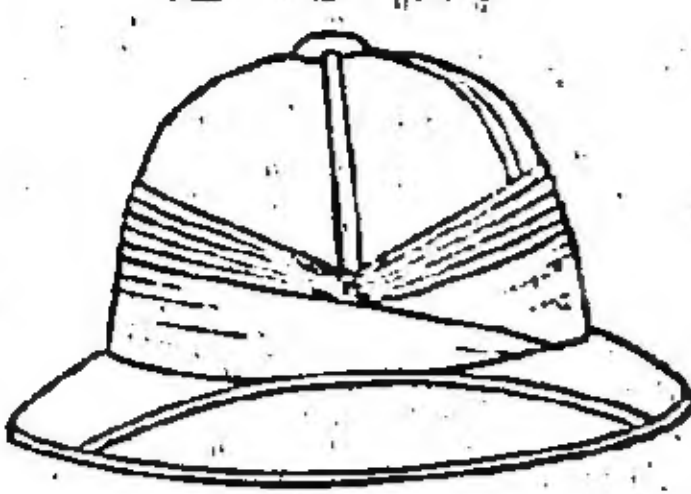
"AINE  
EMERALDADO"  
"MARTY GARDEN"  
"ROSA CARIBOL"  
"DELICE NIA"  
"LILAS RIGAUD"

Obtainable from  
VICENTE ATIENZA & Co.,  
No. 54, NATHAN Rd., Kowloon. Tel. K. 155.



**SUN**

**HAWKES HELMETS.**



MADE OF THE BEST MATERIALS, FITTED WITH A PATENT WASHABLE HEAD LEATHER, WHICH CONFORMS TO ANY SHAPE OF HEAD AND ENSURES PERFECT COMFORT AND VENTILATION. SPECIALLY MADE FOR US IN A SMART UP-TO-DATE SHAPE, WHICH AFFORDS AMPLE PROTECTION.

NEW MODELS IN PITH HATS ON SHOW.

**MACKINTOSH & Co., Ltd.,**  
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VŒUX ROAD.

**CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.**

**FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR INSURANCE**

Special Comprehensive Policies issued to  
**HOUSEHOLDERS.**

Cover under this policy includes  
**TYPHOON EARTHQUAKE, BURGLARY AND THEFT.**

**BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION INSURED  
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.**

Telephone No. C. 1121. St. George's Building,  
C. 1122. (2ND FLOOR). [2130]

**JUST ARRIVED.**

FRESH SUPPLIES OF  
**HUNTLEY & PALMERS**  
**PEEK FREAN**  
**JACOB'S**  
FANCY ASSORTED  
**BISCUITS.**  
**THE SINCERE CO., LTD.**

**WHITEAWAY'S FOR VALUE.**  
GENT'S OUTFITTING DEPT.



**GENT'S  
WHITE GABARDINE  
TROUSERS**

Well cut and made from an excellent washing and wearing material. Thoroughly shrunken. All sizes in stock. This is a special light weight cloth for summer wear.

PRICE—\$16.50 PAIR.

A different Collar  
**VAN HEUSEN**  
The world's most economical  
**COLLAR**

The "VAN HEUSEN" is a soft collar possessing all the smartness of a stiff collar. Its unique multiply fabric of the finest Egyptian cotton only needs to be seen to be appreciated. Study these exclusive features of the "VAN HEUSEN" Collar and you will realize why it OUTLASTS SIX STAROED COLLARS.

PRICE—\$1.00 EACH.

**WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.**

**DIOCESE OF VICTORIA  
SYNOD OF THE CHINESE CHURCH.**  
ADDRESS BY BISHOP DUPRE.

The fourth meeting of the Synod of the Chinese Church in the diocese of Victoria, Hongkong, was opened in the Cathedral Hall on Wednesday and concludes to-day.

The Rt. Rev. C. R. Dupuy, D.D., Bishop of Victoria, presided. There was a large attendance of delegates from the Chinese Churches in the diocese.

In his opening address, Bishop Dupuy said:—  
Our Diocesan Synod was constituted in 1913. This is the fourth meeting of the Synod and the second over which it has been my privilege to preside. Our last meeting was held, if you remember, three years ago at the vinery of the newly consecrated Church of Our Saviour, Canton. The real progress that is being made in this Diocese God only knows for it is God alone who knows the souls of men. But at time like this we are bound to take stock of our position: to try to see where we have gained and where we have lost and to enquire what is the direction in which we are moving.

(A).—THE LARGER LIFE OF THE CHUNG HUA SHENG KUNG HUI.

And first as to the larger life of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui. Twelve months we had the privilege of welcoming to South China the General Synod. It was a privilege unique in our story when we welcomed fifteen bishops and delegates from almost every part of China and visitors from beyond China. In the work that was accomplished there the following points call to mind for special notice from me to-day:

1. The constitution of *Shensi* as a missionary district.—This is the last step towards its establishment as a separate Diocese. Nine years of steady work has been done by our church in this northern province. I am glad that though here in the south we have heavy commitments of our own, we have from the first taken care full share in this work. We are pledged as a Diocese to give \$1,000 a year towards it.

2. The appointment of a Committee for work among the Chinese Clergy.—This is a problem which especially affects us. We are constantly asked to supply workers for Chinese in different parts of the world and as you know two of our younger clergy have already gone forth for this service.—the Rev. Tse See Tong to Melbourne and the Rev. Edward Lee to New Zealand. I look forward to a day when our Divinity School in Canton will not only be able to supply us with fully equipped workers for this Diocese but also will be able as part of its regular work to provide helpers asked for by the Chinese authorities in places overseas.

3. The establishment of the Women's Missionary Service League and the position accorded to women in the Council and work of the Church.—Women may now take their place equally with men in the central councils of the Church and also may be ordained as deaconesses. In this diocese we owe much to the work of women and I am sure they are going to be at the front in Chinese Christianity. Already women have been appointed on the Hongkong Church Body, established twenty-three years ago, and took their seats for the first time at our last meeting held this month, and I am sure we shall profit by their counsel. I welcome the formation of the Women's Missionary Service League and I hope the League will be strongly represented in this Diocese and may help us to reach out to some of the vast untouched areas within it.

4. National Christian Council.—I am glad that a resolution was passed welcoming the formation of the National Christian Council. I am convinced in a country where there are something like two hundred and forty Christian organizations a council like this can be a real help. And I am sure that the desire of us all is, without sacrificing anything essential in historic Christianity, to reach out towards the universal fellowship of a reunited Church.

5. Central Theological School.—One of the projects of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui, now in its thirteenth year, has before it the provision of a worthy Central Theological School. It is a project of immense importance for the future of the Chinese Church. You will remember that the Diocese has been asked to contribute before the next General Synod the sum of \$10,000 towards a building fund. In South China we have of course our own theological college at Canton, but I hope that we shall nevertheless be able to take our part in this important work and in due course may be able to contribute something also towards the expenses of the Central Theological College.

(B).—WORK OF THIS DIOCESE.

And now to turn to the work in this Diocese. Along certain lines there has undoubtedly been, I think, progress for instance:—

1. Educational Work.—During the time that has elapsed since last Synod the new St. Stephen's College for Girls has been built in Hongkong; Holy Trinity College for boys in Canton; a new block has been added to St. Paul's College; and on June 6th His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to lay the foundation stone of St. Paul's Girls' College. In Kowloon, the new Diocesan Boys' School is in course of erection; and a site has been promised, and money is being collected, for building St. Stephen's Boys' College at Stanley.

And speaking of buildings there is other work that calls for mention:—  
2. Other Buildings.—The impatient block at Yennan Road, a new preaching hall and catechists' house at Lui-mehow. Here in Hongkong the Government has provisionally earmarked a site at Homantin where we have undertaken to build at a cost of \$30,000 within the next twenty-four months a Church and pastor's house and within a second period of twenty-four months a school.

Secondly, the Government has earmarked a site for a Preaching Hall in a rapidly developing part of Kowloon. If we are farighted we shall see we are not too late in providing for the ministrations of our Church in what I have no doubt will in a very few years become a vast populated area. Then again since last we met in Synod the old theological college at Shek-Pai has been sold. The money has been placed on Fixed Deposit in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank pending the raising of an additional sum by the Chinese Church for the erection of a much needed parochial hall and pastor's residence adjacent to the Church of Our Saviour, Canton, which will be a central rallying place for our church life in Kwangtung. In making the above enumerations I am of course aware that I have spoken of Mission projects as well as those which more immediately come under the control of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui but I have spoken of these because they all have in view the one main aim of building up the Chinese Church.

3. Finance.—Another line along which there has been distinct advance since our last Synod has been that of Finance. I am sure that our Diocesan Finance Board has come to stay and that the work which it is doing is of immense importance to the well-being of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui. In the first place the Finance Board has now become responsible for the payment of all Chinese workers. A great deal of work formerly controlled by the Church Missionary Society is now controlled by the Finance Board to which the C.M.S. makes a block grant. And in the establishment of this Board we owe an especial debt to the kindness and generosity of several laymen, Mr. Lam Woo, the Treasurer; Mr. J. M. Wong, P. P. the Secretary; Mr. Wei Kee Tung, the Accountant. Confessedly the Finance Board is only as yet at the beginning of its work but what I am concerned to record to-day is that a good beginning has been made.

One thing I am anxious to see is the establishment of a really strong Central Fund which shall be invested and the interest of which shall be used for the payment of workers and more especially as an auxiliary fund to augment what is provided by local congregations for the stipends of clergy. A good beginning has been made. \$14,000 has been subscribed. There has been striking generosity in many directions but we cannot say that provision for the payment of the Chinese clergy is yet on a self-supporting basis but I hope before another Synod this also may be accomplished.

4. Country Work.—The part of our work where I think the least apparent advance has been made is in some of our country work. I may be wrong in my impressions here but if I am right the unsettled condition of the country is an answer for much. What we have to remember is that three-quarters of the people of China live in country districts and that a living Church must be constantly pushing out into unevangelized regions.

While I say this I should also like to record the heroic way that some of our country workers, men and women have stuck to their posts amid great difficulties and dangers. What I desire to emphasize is that this Diocese of which I am Bishop is one of the least developed as well as one of the largest in the world and we must not be content to let it remain thus. By common consent the provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi (the southern part of which is part of this Diocese) are the least developed from a Christian point of view in all China. And here as I have already suggested I hope the newly formed Women's Missionary Service League will help us. I know there is the readiness of spirit among our women because at the time of the New Year preaching I went round with Miss Pitts and saw with my own eyes what some of our Chinese ladies are doing in the poorer parts of this city. And I have witnessed their keenness in many other directions also.

5. Extension of Pastorate.—One of the things we have to consider at this Synod is the extension of Pastorate and I would like to see this meeting of Synod mark an epoch in this regard. I understand that it will be proposed that two new pastorates will be formed at Shekai and Tai-leung; and Kongmoon and Hok Shan. I would also much like to see a pastorate formed at Nanning and one of our more experienced clergy offer for service there. I visited Nanning myself two years ago and saw the importance of the work. I know how the work of the Rev. Tang Yat-Song was appreciated when he was there. It seems to me very much like betraying a trust if after beginning work there in 1914 we lay it down now, especially as it would mean that a number of our communicants would be deprived for. I would like this Synod very earnestly to consider the problem of the future of Nanning.

6. Personnel.—Coming to personnel, the interval between the Synods has been one of heavy loss. We have lost in the first place our veteran worker and leader Archdeacon Barnett. It would be hard to describe how much he has done by his wise statesmanship for the building up of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui in this Diocese and I can only say we miss him at every turn. Our one consolation is that we know that wherever Archdeacon and Mrs. Barnett are their interest in this Diocese will never flag. Then there are two others who also by their long service have become household names among us—Miss Pitts for her wonderful work in Hongkong and Miss Havers for her self-denying labours in country work.

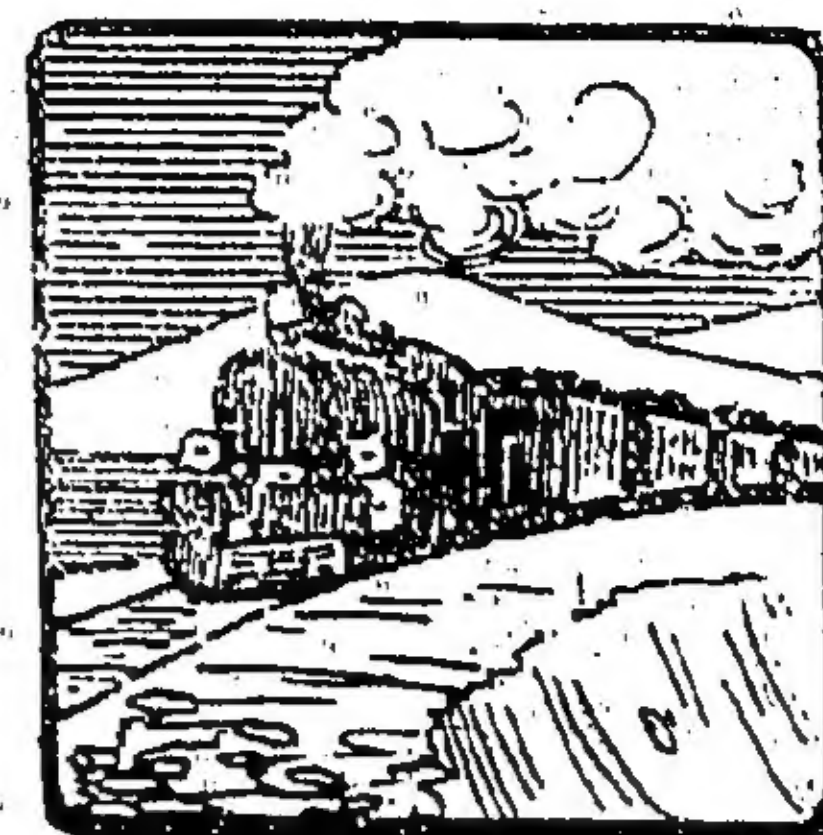
We have also lost a clergyman of great promise by the death of the Rev. R. D. Shaw, M.C.

There have been certain changes in the location of workers and also additions to the staff. These I do not propose to notice in detail here. I would merely record that since last Synod it has been my privilege to ordain:—

7. Ordinations.—Wong Yuk Ling and Mo Yung In, as Deacons, and Reginald Dupré Shaw as Priest.

(Continued on next Column).

**KAIPING COAL**  
FOR ALL PURPOSES



HONE  
FACTORY  
AND  
BUNKERS

POWER  
HOUSE.  
TUGS &  
LOCOS

**THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,**  
Head Office:—TIENSIN.

Agents:—DODWELL & CO., LTD., Hongkong.

**LOCAL SPORT.**

**LAWY TENNIS.**

**H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.**

The tennis tournament was continued at the Hongkong Cricket Club ground yesterday. The results follow:—

Open Championship Singles.—(Third round): Capt. C. T. O'Callaghan beat Lau Fook Ling, 6-1, 6-2, 6-0.

Open Championship Doubles.—(Fourth round): H. D. and S. A. Ramjahn beat Ng Sze Cheong and Yung Hin Lun, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1.

Club Championship.—(Second round): F. A. Redmond beat D. J. Alfrey, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4.

Handicap Doubles.—(Second round): R. D. Evans and W. Hyde (+3/6) beat L. P. Ralph and A. H. Penn (rec. 15), 6-4, 6-3.

The following matches are down for decision to-day:—

Open Championship Singles.—(Second round): T. Honda v. T. Akiyama.

(Third round): Ng Sze Cheong v. T. Yamada; M. W. Lo v. S. E. Green.

Open Championship Doubles.—(Fourth round): Capt. C. T. O'Callaghan and Dr. D. R. Gwyler v. I. M. Razack and J. A. Cassumbhoy.

Mixed Doubles Handicap.—(Third round): I. M. S. Lloyd and Miss Peck (ser.) v. Mr. W. and Mrs. Woodward (rec. 15).

Speaking of ordination leads me to add a word about Lay Readers. In the neighbouring Diocese of Fokien Lay Readers after three years of satisfactory service, and the passing of certain tests receive a licence and a badge of office from the Bishop. I should be quite willing to consider a similar suggestion after the matter had received consideration by the Standing Committee of Synod.

8. Confessions.—The numbers confirmed have been as follows:—1922, 183 (77 men and 106 women); 1923, 200 (62 men and 138 women); 1924, 98 (30 men and 68 women). In 1924 the Bishop was absent on leave for nine months. 1925, 123 (45 men and 80 women); during the four past months.

There are two notes on which I would close. The one is the need for instruction the other is the need for holiness of life.

9. Instruction.—First there is the need of learning, both among us clergy and also among our Church members. A great English Bishop used to say to his clergy: "If you do not read you will become a burden to the Church in thirteen years, and I am sure this is true of every Church. Every year the Victoria Diocesan Association has given at Christmas time a gift of books to workers. I would like to receive suggestions from the clergy as to how best we may further study amongst ourselves. Pastoral lectures and Study Circles have been suggested to me and I think both are good. I would like to say here that I was glad that two of our clergy, the Rev. P. Jenkins and Wong Tong Ng were selected by the British and Foreign Bible Society for the important work of revising the New Testament in Cantonese colloquial. I understand that the revised version will be published shortly.

And amongst our Church people I hope everything possible will be done to foster among those who come for Baptism the regular reading of the Bible, along the lines of the Scripture Union for instance or whatever means may best approve itself. I would also like to stress the need for the most thorough possible preparation of those who are to be confirmed. I would always incline to err on the side of over preparation rather than the reverse. And I think it is a dishonour to our Church when candidates are presented to the Bishop inefficiently prepared. Confirmation time affords a unique opportunity for instruction in the principles of Christianity. This opportunity should be used to the full.

10. Holiness of Life.—The supreme need is holiness of life. This tells more than anything else. The Church that will live and weather all the storms is the Church that is creating saints. In some dioceses there is a Canon Missioner whose office is, by God's grace, to deepen spiritual life among workers and church members by the holding of retreats and other methods. I wish more could be done in this way in this Diocese. I hope that more may be done. Our work is to be tried by fire and the one thing that can as a last resort stand that test is holiness. There are no short cuts. The church that would be "holy must pay the price. Above all we must be spiritual.

**THE BIG FIGHT.**

**THE FRENCH BOXER DUPRE SEEN IN TRAINING.**

[BY "FADOYD".]

Yesterday evening at the V.R.C. I witnessed the training of André Dupré, who meets C.P.O. Jim Cartledge at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night. Slight, lithe, and boyish-looking he does not present the appearance of a boxer, but once in the ring his quality becomes evident. He did two rounds of shadow-boxing, and followed this by sparring two rounds each with Signalman Ollivaux and Sticker Le Guillon of the French gunboats *Argus* and *Egmont*, respectively, concluding with two rounds at the punch bag.

Dupré is as swift as a panther, and is no doubt a craftsman in the ring. He has also a beautiful left, which he uses continually. He told me that his age was 23, and his weight 98. I asked him the length of his reach, and he laughingly replied that he depended more on the length of his legs when he met an aggressive opponent. "I have long legs," he added, "and they have enabled me to escape often."

Questioned concerning the fight, he said he had never seen Cartledge box, but he knew he had a good record. He, too, had his reputation, and he could only go on that. He said, however, that he hoped to keep up his reputation, and promised that the fight would be a good one. On my telling him that Cartledge was strong, he said he knew his opponent was stronger than he, but with a smile pointed to his long legs and tapped his left fist with his right hand. My own impression is that the Frenchman will give a fine exhibition of scientific boxing, if he is able to keep back his stronger opponent. Cartledge was not at the Yacht Club last night, so I did not see him in training. But I know him as a tough fighter and if the Frenchman attempts to "fight" him he will be unfortunate. It will be better for him to box.

OFFER FROM MANILA.

Yesterday Dupré received a cable from the Olympic Club, Manila, offering him \$1,500, win, lose, or draw for a contest in Manila.

**EUROPEAN'S INITIATIVE.**

**THREE ARMED ROBBERS SENT TO THE SESSIONS.**

The three Chinese who were arrested in connection with an attempted armed robbery at Chatham Road on April 21st were committed to the Criminal Sessions by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. F. J. W. Focken, of Alex. Ross & Co., who was responsible for the capture of two of the men, said he was in Chatham Road when he heard a police whistle being blown, and later saw a man issue from a house and try to board a bus. He (witness) tried to intercept him, and the man ran away. Witness chased him, and eventually pulled him down and handed him over to an assistant of his. A Chinese standing near by pointed to another man who was being carried away in a ricksha. He (Mr. Focken) then boarded a bus, overtook the ricksha and pulled the man out. A revolver was found on the first defendant and some string was tied around the second defendant's waist.

His Worship congratulated Mr. Focken on the way he had acted.

**FOOTBALL.**

An announcement in our advertisement columns states that seats for the football matches to-morrow and on Monday and Tuesday on the H.K.F.C. ground, Happy Valley, can now be obtained at Messrs. Mountbatten's, from the South Athletic Association, and from Wong Kam Ying.

**CINEMA NOTES.**

**QUEEN'S THEATRE.**

"The Courtship of Miles Standish," with Charles Ray as the star and portraying the dashing yds of the bushy young Pilgrim, John Alden, comes to the Queen's Theatre to-day, and local cinema-goers will find it filled with life and action, romance and thrilling adventure. Enid Bennett is Frisella and her work could not be improved upon. She is sweet, comely, and most natural in all her important love scenes with Ray.



# LOCAL COST OF BUILDING. ARE SUBSTITUTES FOR BRICKS POSSIBLE?

(Continued.)

A pair of Telford all-steel houses were erected in one of the exhibition halls of the British Industries Fair which was held recently at Birmingham. In view of the greatly increased cost of building in Hongkong—one might almost say that the cost makes house building prohibitive except for the wealthy—it may be of interest to give some particulars of these all-steel houses.

Most people prefer to live in a detached house, although, speaking generally, it is cheaper to provide the same accommodation in a semi-detached house, and cheaper still to provide it in a block of flats. That is why so many blocks of flats have been erected in the Colony in recent years.

It will, probably, come as a surprise to some readers to learn that a single all-steel house can be built in England for an inclusive cost of £470. This is a house complete, all ready for occupation. It includes the internal fittings needed and decorations and paintwork. It does not include the cost of the ground, nor, of course, the cost of furniture.

## THE ACCOMMODATION.

Now let us see what the purchaser gets for his money. In appearance the house gives one the impression of being built of stone. It is finished on the outside with a rubber paint which has a natural gloss. The non-parlour type, each house has a living room which is 14ft. 6in. long and 14ft. 6in. wide. It is only 8ft. 6in. high. Many living-rooms of houses in this Colony are more than 12 feet high, although it is noticeable that some of the newer offices are not so lofty as those built twenty or thirty years ago. Nor are the private houses so spacious as they were.

Figures convey very little, but it is easy to make a picture and obtain a rough idea of the dimensions of your new apartment. You can then make a comparison. In the all-steel house there is a door which separates the living room from the staircase and the street-door. Behind the stairs you may store cycles or a baby carriage.

On the ground floor there is the living room, the scullery, a pantry and a bathroom. The scullery is 10ft. 6in. by 8ft. 6in. and could hold a sink, and the usual fittings. The pantry has wooden shelves. The bathroom has a brass pipe for the hot water supply, running along the full length and at a convenient height for use as a rail for drying towels or linen. In the bathroom the wooden floor is covered with tiled linoleum.

Upstairs there are three bedrooms. Two rooms are (a) 14ft. 6in. by 10ft. 6in.—quite a cosy apartment; (b) 14ft. 6in. by 8ft. 6in. and (c) 10ft. 6in. by 8ft. 6in. A large panel in the ceiling allows access to storage space in the roof.

The structure itself is entirely of steel. The walls are made of pressed steel plates 3/16 in. thick. The interior is lined with asbestos-cement sheets which are covered with especially prepared distemper. The internal appearance is said to be quite ideal.

The "non-parlour" type of house gives a floor area of about 850 square feet, but a large model, giving an additional room, a parlour downstairs, and large bedrooms upstairs has an aggregate floor-space of 950 square feet. This parlour type house costs £580. In addition to the £470 there is the cost of the land, the drainage work, gas, water and electric supply services, the preparation of the ground and the cost of the concrete platform which forms the foundation.

## THE LOCAL PROBLEM.

Assuming that these houses are approved by the Ministry of Health in Great Britain, and supposing that they become fairly popular, are they likely to prove suitable to Hongkong? If so, our local shipyards should be able to use their experience and resources. They should, incidentally, make a profit out of the work.

Most of us are used to living in an all-steel house during the few weeks of an ocean voyage. During those weeks we manage to use an incredibly small bedroom, and often we share it with a stranger. We are, however, glad enough to get back to normal living conditions. It would seem that the all-steel houses must prove themselves to be very hot, but the asbestos lining should keep out some of the heat. There would have to be verandahs. Also there would be the servants' quarters—presumably all-steel.

Whether the local Building Authority would grant permission for the erection of such a house on the Peak is a matter of doubt. Possibly it might be suggested that Taiipo or Fanling should be tried first of all. There seems no reason, however, why the all-steel houses should not be constructed so as to withstand the huge wind pressures of a typhoon.

Assuming that the house could be built, what would the five-roomed "parlour type" cost, erected at, let us say, the Conduit Road level.

For such a house, the land would cost, let us suppose \$4,000 and the preparation of the site \$200. Assuming \$2,000 for the concrete platform, and other extras, we have a total of \$8,000 exclusive of the cost of the house. It would probably cost quite as much for labour for erecting the house in Hongkong as in England. There is the freight, etc. The "all-steel house" would probably cost \$7,000 in Hongkong as against \$580 in England. (We must employ an authorised architect and his fees are included.)

Thus, according to the above figures, which are merely very rough guesses and not accurate estimates, the cost of the all-steel house in Hongkong, containing two good-sized rooms downstairs, together with scullery, pantry and a bathroom, and also three fair sized bedrooms upstairs, would be \$15,000.

## COMPARATIVE COSTS.

We should like the height of the rooms to be at least 11ft. which would increase the cost of the house (\$7,000) to \$9,400, and make the total cost about \$17,400. (Continued on next Column).

# A DEAL IN BRICKS. COURT STORY OF LARGE ORDER BUT NO PAYMENT.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. H. R. Butters, Wong Hing Tin, alias Wong Shok Chuen, was charged on four counts of obtaining credit by means of fraud.

He was first charged with obtaining credit by means of fraud on December 26th unlawfully incurring certain debts or liabilities to the complainant, Poon Fong, No. 11, Wing Kat Street, assistant manager of the Yuet Shing Fong firm of brick dealers, by obtaining credit to the amount of \$1,267.50 with intent to defraud.

The second charge was of the same character in respect of the Hong Shing Loong firm of brick dealers, and defendant was alleged to have obtained credit to the amount of \$1,192.77 on December 21st, from the complainant Chan Kee, master of the firm, by promising payment within seven days, with intent to defraud. In the third charge it was alleged that defendant obtained credit by means of fraud to the amount of \$1,166.13, from Wing Shan, 2, Gilman Street, Assistant Manager of the Chung Hing Fong On Kee firm of brick dealers, on January 8th.

In the fourth charge against him he was alleged to have obtained credit to the amount of \$1,128 by means of fraud from Lal Yan, 7, Green Street, Wanchai, Manager of the Nam Loong firm of brick dealers of the same address, on January 9th.

Mr. R. E. A. Webster represented the four complainants and Mr. G. R. Hayward appeared for the defence. Mr. Hayward applied for an adjournment of the case, stating that as he had only just been instructed, he knew nothing about the circumstances of the case. He did not even know what the charges were.

Mr. Webster formally objected and suggested that the evidence of the complainants might be taken and cross-examination reserved.

His Worship decided to take the evidence in chief and allow cross-examination at a later hearing of the case.

Evidence was taken in respect of the fourth charge in connection with the Nam Loong firm. The complainant stated that on December 26th a man named Li Hing Chor came to the shop and asked whether he had any bricks. Witness told him he had none, whereupon the man told him to inform him at 71, Connaught Road Central, when he received a fresh supply of bricks. On January 2nd, his firm were in a position to supply bricks, and he (witness) went to 71, Connaught Road Central, where he saw Li Hing Chor and the defendant. This house was used by the Yuet On firm. It was agreed between them that he should supply 50,000 bricks at a price of \$1.128. The goods were delivered on January 4th to a junk lying at Yau-mat. The terms regarding payment were that the money should be forthcoming within a period of seven days. This time having expired and the money not having been paid, witness called at the Yuet On firm on January 11th for payment. He could not find the defendant and kept on going there until January 20th, when he found that the signboard of the firm had been removed. Complainant produced an order in respect of the goods.

The defendant was arrested on April 16th on the s.s. "Nai Yui" which came from Nanning.

After this evidence, His Worship adjourned the case for further hearing on Monday afternoon.

We should like verandahs round three sides of the house; let us add another \$2,000 for verandahs, and \$1,000 for servants' quarters, a steel and kitchen. We then reach a total of \$21,500.

Immediately it comes to our minds the vital question: "How does that compare with the usual local figures." We can answer at once that it is very much cheaper.

To build a house in brick in the modern style in this Colony of the dimensions quoted above, including all the above items except land, on the Conduit Road would be from \$25,000 to \$40,000. If the cost of land, it would probably be \$10,000, at least.

If these figures are fairly reasonable, it would appear that the all-steel house is worth consideration.

We can imagine that the local architects would not regard anything of the "standard" type with any real affection. There would be no obvious reason for charging the usual professional fees for designing. Nor would they have reason to include fees for working out the bills of quantities for the contractors.

It is generally known that an attempt to build more or less standard houses has been made at Kowloon, in connection with the scheme with which the Hon. Mr. Montague Ede's name has been associated. It is believed that mortar bricks, made of cement and sand, have been used, but figures showing the cost of the houses have been published. They have not been greatly commented upon. It is believed, however, that the cost of the all-steel house would be about the same as the houses erected through the initiative of Mr. Montague Ede.

Whether local building costs are likely to come down or go up is a question concerning which only Chinese contractors can give any real information. Steel houses might cause them to ponder.

An experiment has been made at Fanning, but it is difficult to obtain particulars of the house. It is, apparently, an all wood house, built of materials sent from Canada. Rumour places the cost at about \$6,000. It would be of great interest to have exact figures of costs and dimensions.

In general the cost of building in Hongkong is excessively high. Land in the central part of Victoria is very costly. In all parts of the Colony it is expensive to build, even if the land is fairly cheap. It is apparently a delusion to think that cheaper labour means cheaper cost of building. It is true that houses are dear in Great Britain, but there are few, if any, places, in the "home" country, where it costs as much to build a small residence as in Hongkong.

# CANTON NEWS.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

## STRIKE OF THE FLOUR MERCHANTS.

Deferring to the demands of the flour merchants of Canton, who have been suspending trade for nearly a fortnight as a protest against additional taxation, the Generalissimo of the Kuomintang Army has decided to suspend enforcement of the stamp duty on flour sales for the time being. The Stevedores Union the other day succeeded in stopping the arrival of a large consignment of flour from Hongkong by refusing to unload, the stevedores having no sympathy with those failing to co-operate with other merchants of the same guild in the attempt to oppose further taxation. A certain firm secretly loaded and resold a huge profit, while others were fighting against the tax; but it is understood that a movement is on foot to boycott the firm.

## LABOUR UNIONS.

Canton today has about 140, and Hongkong 220 registered labour unions, and so far, has only five nearly every union has an office, and some have a clerical service of a clerk in charge of their premises and to look after correspondence. Walking along the streets either in Canton or Hongkong these days, one seldom misses the display of flags, electrically lighted arches, and the thundering of Chinese orchestras extending from second, third, or fourth storeyed porches in the evening, indicating a celebration by some labour union. Another sign of organized Chinese labour these days, not confined to strikes or political agitation, is the parade of good standing in a union is always remembered. The possible influence of Cantonese labour may be judged by the scores of political pamphlets, blanks for filling in subscribers to new publications started in all parts of China, subscription books of charitable institutions, always seen on the desks of union clerks or reading room tables. Canton and Hongkong workers attach much importance to their union membership cards and badges, and there is not a day when local newspapers do not contain notices of loss of some of these precious documents and warning against misuse of same.

May Day in Canton this year will be a big day. Some 500 delegates representing Chinese labour all over China will hold the Second National Conference here, and the newly organized Farmers League of the Kuomintang, said to have more than 50 organizations and 200,000 members in 22 of the 56 districts in Kwangtung, which will hold its first convention at the same time, will join in the gigantic May Day Parade, which will be the first formal combination of the two honoured occupations in social China.

By request of the Federation of Canton Labour, May Day has been proclaimed by the Civil Governor a legal holiday in Canton, thus giving Kwangtung Province the distinction of being the first in the Republic of China to recognize the interest of the working class to the fullest extent. Canton gave labour prominence four years ago, when three special seats at the Municipal Council were assigned to labour, putting them in this respect on a par with the merchants, while only one seat was reserved for each of the legal, teaching, medical, and engineering professions. Newspapers of Canton and Hongkong, as early as 1920, commenced to issue special editions on May Day, and the first National Conference of Labour, of China was in 1921 and the second, 1925, will also be held in Canton.

## SOCIAL WELFARE.

The general welfare of Cantonese workers is not neglected. The Mechanics Union of South China with head office at Honam, Canton City, has a \$100,000 building, in which reading room, evening study classes, and social parlours are housed. Even the coolies have their missions for educational and religious activities in comfortable quarters at the eastern suburb, and the sampan people have school and Gospel boats at Fanling and Pootung within the Canton Harbour limits. The employees of Canton and Hongkong have half-holidays on Sunday, and in a few cases, social service secretaries from the Y.M.C.A. hold divine services early Sunday mornings or late in the evenings at the invitation of the folks themselves.

## THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Cantonese workers are asking for an eight-hour working day. The first large employer to grant the demand is the Canton-Hankow Railroad (Kwangtung Section). All Cantonese employers would be glad if all their employees would actually work for eight hours a day.

## WAGES IN THE SILK INDUSTRY.

Silk industry statistics show that in 1920 70,000 reeling girls in the filatures of Sunkat were paid wages ranging from 15 to 50 cents a day, while wages now run from 40 cents to \$1.20.

## THE TOMB OF SUN YAT SEN.

The Kuomintang desires to order the Canton authorities to raise \$500,000 for the coming final entombment of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen at Golden Purple Hill, Nanking.

## TROOPS IN EAST KWANGTUNG.

Nearest figures to hand show that the pro-Kuomintang Army in Eastern Kwangtung now has more than 30,000 troops scattered over ten districts. The main force is at Soongshui, with some 8,000 strong. The anti-Bolsheviks still have some 12,000 men in the Kwangtung-Kiangsi-Fukien borders, and the largest force consisting of 3,000, is at Yungking, with Colonel Tse Man Ping in command.

# DR. J. G. SCHURMAN. AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD CHINA UNCHANGED.

The Far Eastern Review published the following appreciation of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the U.S. Minister to China, who has been appointed Ambassador to Germany:—

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman served his term as the American Minister to China during what was undoubtedly the most difficult period for a Peking diplomatic. Everything has been going wrong with China during the past three years, just as everything always goes wrong with any sick man. The fact that a man is sick, however, does not at all mean that he is dead. The capable physician diagnoses the case after a while, discovering wherein lie the dangers to the patient; what are his chances of recovery. To Dr. Schurman, apparently, China has never been without many chances of recovery. He has seen the worst and leaves the country optimistic. It is impossible to believe, in spite of all the enemies of China have to say on the subject, that a man of the training and experience of Dr. Schurman, would be altogether wrong in his analysis of the situation. He has travelled to every part of the country, to the most northern part of Manchuria, to Yunnan, to Szechuan, to interior cities and foreign trading centres; he passed through Lincheng just after the outrage and when the captives were still on Pao-taku; he has been through wars and changes of government; he has seen his own country at the height of popularity; he has witnessed the growth of an anti-foreign movement. Yet, he is an optimist. Therein, perhaps lies the importance of the man. The unschooled easily grow discouraged, for to them such situation is something absolutely new, something never heard of, never dreamed before. To a man of Dr. Schurman's scholarship, it is all more or less an old story. He has seen it all happen elsewhere, in the ancient world, in the England of the Wars of the Roses, in the Florence of Machiavelli, in the Holy Roman Empire of the Reformation. He knows that nations go through their periods of fever and depression. The strong survive, but national strength lies not in bombast and bragadoocio, but in natural resources, man-power, the energy and probity of the people. These China has.

## SERIOUS PROBLEMS.

Dr. Schurman has had to face some very serious problems in China. The break-down of governmental authority, the relations between China and Russia, the imposition of illegal taxes were only a few of the many questions requiring a keen understanding of China and of the future of the United States in China. He had to undo much of the work of some of his predecessors who used the American Legation in Peking as a centre of anti-Japanese and at times anti-British propaganda in China. He had to establish sincere friendly relations with all foreigners in China and at the same time maintain the prestige of the United States. He has been a difficult task but one to which Dr. Schurman was equal and which he carried through with unvaried success.

## UNFRIENDLY CRITICISM.

The most unfriendly criticism of Dr. Schurman came from a small but virulent group of Americans who opposed his policy with regard to the future of China. They did not reason as to whether it was a personal policy with Dr. Schurman or whether it emanated from the State Department. They were not concerned with the possibility that the policy might have been the result of an understanding between the American government and other governments interested in China. The fact remains that after the Washington Conference, Japan declared a change of policy which was finally enunciated in Shidehara's speech, parts of which were published in a recent issue of the Far Eastern Review. It is interesting that Dr. Schurman's strongest pronouncement of China's future, synchronously with similar statements in Tokyo. In a word, the United States and Japan have both adopted a policy of helpfulness to China, of giving China every possible opportunity to end an unbragadoocio condition, and there can be little doubt but that Great Britain joins in such a policy. The criticism then of Dr. Schurman for his so-called pro-Chinese speeches is a species and poorly thought out. The suggestion that his speeches were scholarly but ill-timed is just so much verbiage. The speeches were well-timed; they were well-planned. They clearly showed to the Chinese people that their future rests, not with Comrade Karakhan, but in the Great Powers, the United States, Japan and Great Britain, whose interests in China require a healthy, peaceful China, whose hope for China ultimately is the same as the hope of the Chinese people.

## HIST OF FRIENDS.

Dr. Schurman leaves behind him in China a host of friends and admirers. He is a worthy successor of such a man as Rockhill. His presence put a period to appointments to Peking of men of questionable competence. His successor, Mr. Macle Murray is a trained diplomat, experienced in the China service, who for several years past has handled Far Eastern affairs in the State Department and who has been an important factor in the organization of the Washington Conference and who will therefore in Peking assist in making realizable its aims.

# A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

## IDEAL FOR PICNIC PARTIES.

### LIBBY'S

Veal & Ham Loaf	Per Tin	.50
Beef Loaf	"	.50
Lunch Tongues	"	1.00

### POULTON & NOEL'S

Sliced York Ham	"	1.45
-----------------	---	------

### WALL'S

Pork Pies	"	.90
-----------	---	-----

### C. & B.

Potted Meats	Per Jar	.40
--------------	---------	-----

THE ABOVE ARE PACKED IN CONVENIENT SIZES TO SUIT SMALL OR LARGE PARTIES.

# LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

[35]

# PROMONTA

The most effective nerve-food and strengthening medicine.

## SOLE-AGENTS:

### BORNEMANN & CO.,

HONGKONG—Queen's Road, Asiatic Building

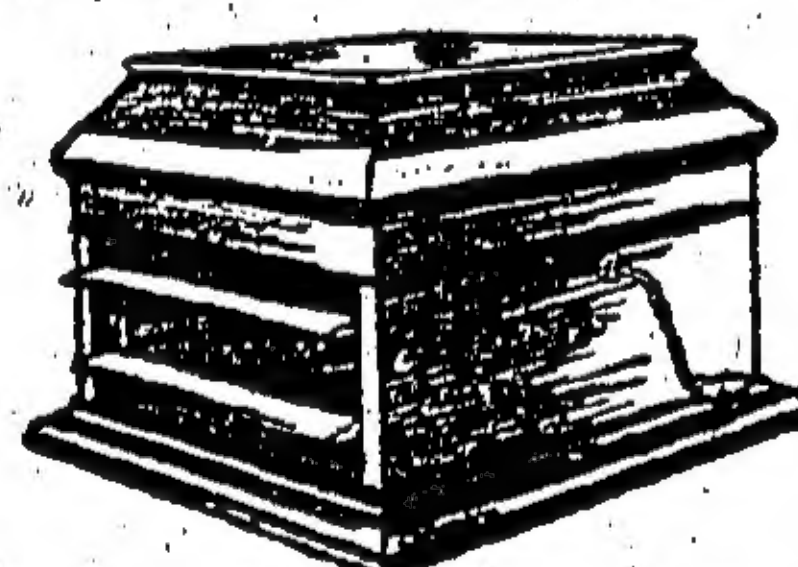
CANTON—No. 17, Teu Yuen Ha Kai

## NEW ENGLISH

# COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

OAK

\$115.



MAHOGANY

\$130.

THE GRAMOPHONE ADVANCE OF THE CENTURY. HEAR IT AT

## ANDERSON'S.

[73]

# Powell

Due on May 6th.

Ladies' Millinery  
" Dresses  
Childrens Panamas  
Fancy Belts

Due for Delivery  
MAY 6th.

[36]







## CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.  
(REUTERS' AGENCY.)

## MR. CHURCHILL'S BUDGET.

## CRITICISM DURING COMMITTEE STAGE IN COMMONS.

LONDON, April 29th.  
In the House of Commons in the committee stage of the Budget, Mr. Philip Snowden declared that the increase of expenditure was not justified.

The expenditure on the navy should have been reduced instead of increased. The Budget, apart from the scheme for widows' pensions, was the worst rich man's budget ever introduced. (Loud Labour cheers). The pensions scheme would impose a burden of fourteen millions yearly on the industries of the country in a time of unparalleled industrial depression. The duty on silk was a tax on poor women's stockings. (Laughter).

Sir Alfred Mond said he doubted the wisdom of returning to gold payments. He deplored the burdens laid on industry by the growing systems of social insurance, while the silk duty would injure one of the most important textile industries.

## A CHAMPION FOUND.

The ex-Chancellor Sir Robert Horne championed the proposals, and declared that the preferential system had been of immense benefit to British trade. "We see from events in South Africa the result of our failure to give reciprocal terms to countries like that." (Ministerial cheers and opposition laughter).

## LATEST CABLES.

## LABOUR MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, April 30th.  
The Labour Members have handed in a series of amendments to the Budget resolutions. One of them advocates a reduction of the duty on tea from fourpence to one penny.

## A PARTING THRUST.

LONDON, April 30th.  
Mr. Philip Snowden, in a concluding thrust in his speech in the House of Commons yesterday, said that Mr. Winston Churchill would go down to posterity as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had taxed silk stockings.

## PRINCE OF WALES.

## CAPE TOWN EXTENDS MOST HEARTY WELCOME.

CAPE TOWN, April 30th.  
H.M.S. *Repulse* with the Prince of Wales on board, arrived here today. A Royal Salute boomed from the ships of the Africa Squadron, which escorted H.M.S. *Repulse* into Table Bay. The Prince landed amid tremendous cheering from the assembled crowds.

## A SPECTACULAR WELCOME.

A spectacular welcome was given H.M.S. *Repulse* by vessels of the local Yacht Club, which went out 1½ miles to meet the Prince of Wales, with all colours flying; while a mass of small craft hovered round the battleship, despite the prevailing mist.

The Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, with Princess Alice boarded H.M.S. *Repulse* at ten o'clock in the morning.

An hour later, the Prince of Wales landed from a pinnace. He was welcomed by General Hertzog, the Premier, members of the Cabinet, the Speaker and President of the Senate, the Archbishop of South Africa, the Rt. Hon. General Smuts, P.C., and Sir Thomas Smartt in addition to enthusiastic crowds.

The sun breaking out brightly as the landing took place, added to the welcome.

## THE RETURN TO GOLD.

## FRENCH JOURNAL EMPHASISES ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

PARIS, April 30th.  
*La Journée Industrielle*, emphasising the international importance of Britain's return to the gold standard, says it signifies the monetary isolation of the Latin countries of Europe. It further brings home to France the necessity of dealing with the financial problem without delay.

## FINANCES IN POLAND.

## LAST INSTALLMENT ON FRENCH LOAN NOT NEEDED.

PARIS, April 30th.  
According to *Le Petit Parisien*, Poland, owing to financial improvement, has renounced the last instalment of the 100 millions francs loan, granted by France for its national defence.

## RUM-RUNNERS SENTENCED.

## FOUR MEMBERS OF BRITISH SCHOONER IMPRISONED.

GALVESTON, April 30th.  
Four members of the crew of the British schooner *Island Home*, seized in the Gulf of Mexico some time ago with a cargo of liquor, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 12 to 18 months.

One of them was fined \$5,000 in addition.

## MISS MACSWINEY.

## REFUSES TO OBTAIN ANY PASSPORT IN U.S.

CHICAGO, April 30th.  
Immigration Officers, instructed from Washington, have questioned Miss Mary MacSwiney with regard to the passport under which she entered the United States.

Miss MacSwiney said she had no passport and did not intend to get one. If arrested, she will go on a hunger strike. A telegram from Washington states that the Irish Free State Government has enquired with regard to the presence of Miss MacSwiney in America. Apparently the Immigration Officials enquire is based on official information that the Free State has not issued a passport for her.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

## DAILY BULLETIN OF GOLD MOVEMENTS RESUMED.

LONDON, April 30th.  
The Bank of England for the first time since the war has resumed the issuance of a daily bulletin of gold movements. Yesterday's read "nil."

## VISCOUNT FITZALAN, K.G.

LONDON, April 30th.  
Viscount Fitzalan, P.C., G.C.V.O., has been created a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## TAXES ON SILK.

## NEW MEASURES MEET MIXED RECEPTION.

LONDON, April 29th.  
While the new taxes on silk are heartily welcomed in Nottingham, Leicester and Lancashire, the chairman of the hosiery advisory committee of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce points out that the tax on raw silk is harmful. He says that manufacturers naturally desired a tax on manufactures, not on raw material.

## LATEST CABLES.

## NOT SUFFICIENT PROTECTION.

LONDON, April 30th.  
The President of the Silk Association is of opinion that the present proposals are of very little protection to the English manufacturer.

The *Daily Mail*, in a leading article, declares that the advantage Mr. Churchill will give the home artificial silk industry is much too small to compensate for the difficulties, expenses and delays of excise supervision. The paper says artificial silk will be one of the greatest textile materials of the future. Even before this blow—with the exception of one firm—the industry was not progressing as fast as certain Continental competing countries.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## THE FASCIST MOVEMENT.

## CULT SPREADS TO FORTY COUNTRIES.

ROME, April 29th.  
At a meeting of the Grand Fascist Council, attended by Signor Mussolini, the Secretary General of the Fascist organisations abroad, Deputy Bastianini, reported that the Fascist movement now existed in forty countries.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## GOLD STANDARD BILL PASSES FIRST READING.

LONDON, April 29th.  
The House of Commons has passed the first reading of the Gold Standard and Widows and Orphans Old Age Contributory Pensions Bills. They were formally introduced by Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, respectively.

The Gold Standard Bill repeals a subsection of the previous Act under which the holder of a currency note was entitled to obtain gold payment at face value, and repeals the previous regulations under which any person was entitled to have gold bullion minted; but makes an exception in the case of the Bank of England; nevertheless it enforces on the Bank of England the responsibility for redeeming legal tender on request in the form of bars of gold bullion of approximately four hundred ounces. Finally, it empowers the Treasury, on any conditions it thinks fit, to raise any money necessary to exchange operations, provided such loans or credits be redeemable within two years.

## MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

## REPORTED DISCOVERY OF PLOT TO MURDER HIM.

LONDON, April 29th.  
It is reported that a plot has been discovered abroad to assassinate Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

Official circles in London decline to make any statement at present, but it is not categorically denied that there is a plot in existence.

It is understood that an official statement may be issued later. Scotland Yard states that it is unaware of any plot. Mr. Chamberlain, like other Cabinet Ministers, is protected by two detectives. No extra precautions are being taken in view of the report.

## THE BULGARIAN ARMY.

## QUESTION OF INCREASE IS RAISED IN COMMONS.

LONDON, April 29th.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, who had just returned from Bulgaria, raised the question of the increase of Bulgaria's armed forces.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied that the Government had warned Bulgaria against indiscriminate reprisal or repression of constitutional opposition. The limitations laid down by the Conference of Ambassadors stipulated that there be voluntary enlistment, and disbandment by May 1st at the latest. Mr. Chamberlain himself doubted the necessity for large military forces to deal with a matter which this country would consider primarily one for the police.

## TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

## FIRST CLASSIC CAPTURED BY MR. HARRY MORRIS.

LONDON, April 29th.  
The result of the Two Thousand Guineas (one mile), run at Newmarket today, was:

Manna ..... 1  
St. Bevan ..... 2  
Oojah ..... 3  
Thirteen ran. Won by two lengths, with four lengths between second and third.

## STARTING PRICES.

100-8 against Manna;  
9-1 against St. Bevan;  
10-1 against Oojah.  
[The winner is owned by Mr. Harry Morris of Shanghai, who also owns the Field Stables, ponies from which have numerous victories to their credit.]

## GERMAN POLICY.

## SECURITY AND EVACUATION CHANCELLOR'S THEME.

BERLIN, April 29th.  
Chancellor Luther in a speech at a meeting of industrialists emphasised the necessity for a continuity of Germany's foreign policy in order to carry out the world's desire for a removal of insecurity and instability.

He said he hoped the Allies would no longer hesitate to remove the injustice done by not publishing the reasons for non-evacuation of the Cologne zone; and said that Germany's attitude with regard to security proposals was unaltered, but evacuation of the Rhine zone must not be made dependent on the conclusion of a security pact.

If these two urgent problems were settled, then he believed the way would be open for the reconstruction of Europe politically, economically and morally.

## POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

(FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN.")

## STRIKE AT TSINGTAO.

## THE JAPANESE LEGATION MAKES APPEAL TO PEKING.

PEKING, April 29th.  
The Japanese Legation has sent a Note to the Waichiaopu drawing the attention of the Chinese Government to the serious situation created by the strike at Tsingtao, and asking the Government to take the necessary steps to prevent any outrage.

## OUTLOOK IN CANTON.

## PEKING LEARNS THAT TROUBLE IS BREWING.

PEKING, April 29th.  
Foreign telegrams from Canton state that the Yunnan troops yesterday afternoon surrounded the Canton Arsenal, thus creating a serious situation, which may result in the complete collapse of the present civil administration very shortly.

The leaders are negotiating, hoping to prevent open hostilities.

## FOOTBALL AT HOME.

## LATEST RESULTS OF GAMES IN LEAGUE.

LONDON, April 29th.  
The following are the results of the matches played to-day in the English Football League:

THE LEAGUE: DIVISION I.  
Aston Villa, 4; Blackburn, 3.  
Notts C., 1; Huddersfield, 1.  
Liverpool, 1; Cardiff, 2.

DIVISION III: SOUTHERN.  
Plymouth, 6; Southend, 0.

DIVISION III: NORTHERN.  
Durham, 3; Nelson, 1.

## FRIENDLY MATCH.

Corinthians, 4; Crystal P., 2.

## TENNIS AT HOME.

## MR. BAERLEIN RETAINS HIS TITLE.

LONDON, April 29th.  
In the Queen's Club tournament, Mr. Baerlein retained his championship title, beating Hon. C. Bruce by 6-4, 6-2, 6-2 in the challenge round.

EARLIER CABLES.  
(REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.)

## AMERICAN TENNIS PLAYERS.

## SEVERAL RISING PLAYERS TO VISIT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, April 29th.  
The United States Lawn Tennis Association has appointed a team for the international match against England, to be played in England on June 16th and 17th, and also to compete in the championships at Wimbledon.

None of the American "stars" are included, as Tilden, Richards, Johnston and the Kinsey brothers are prevented from making the trip by business engagements, but the team includes several rising players, and consists of John Hennessey (Indianapolis), Ray Casey (San Francisco), Charles Garland (New York), Lucian Williams (Chicago), Lawrence Rice (New England) and J. B. Fenn (New England).

## EFFECTS OF GOLD BASIS.

## STERLING AND FRANC RATES ARE FIRMER.

NEW YORK, April 29th.  
Sterling closed at 4/85.  
The franc gained three cents on reports that France is considering the restoration of the gold basis.

## NOT MUCH FOR EACH.

At about 5 p.m. on Wednesday at Kung Ling, in the Sheung Shui district, six or seven men set upon a hawker named Su Kun, and stole \$4 from him.

## SAYINGS-WISE AND OTHERWISE.

You will think me old-fashioned. I am—Miss Nancy Boyd (aged 118).  
There are no people so often wrong as people of common sense.—Lord Cecil.  
"Neuroasthenia" is merely a word doctors use to cover up something they know nothing about.—Judge Clegg.  
I find that landlords are much better than they are reputed to be.—Judge Baird.  
If one wants illustrations of premature senility, one may find them abundantly on the bowling green.—Dr. J. Johnston.

## THE FUTURE OF PERSIA.

## AMBITION PLANS OF RIZA KHAN.

Riza Khan, the Sardar Sipah, appears to be working hard to become Regent, but is meeting with great opposition from the Modarress party, which refuses its support in any interference with the present régime, unless it be merely to substitute Prince Mohamed Hassan, the Vali Abd, who is at present Regent, for his brother, the Shah, a change which is quite useless for the Sardar's purpose. In order to devote all his energies to his scheme the Prime Minister has resigned the command of the Central Army, which is now under the Military Governor of Teheran, General Murteza Khan, but still retains the Ministry of War.

The three principal incidents of recent months in Persia—the attempt to establish a Republic, the public murder in the streets of the capital of Major Imbrie, United States Vice-Consul, and the threatened rebellion against the Central Government of the Sheikh of Mohammerah—have, strangely enough, outwardly increased rather than diminished the power and prestige of the Sardar Sipah.

The lawful ruler of the country, the young Sultan Ahmed Shah, who is practically without power, is still absent enjoying himself in Europe; the actual ruler is on the spot working hard and apparently with all local support and influence at his disposal. It may be doubted whether the demonstrations alluded to really represent the true feelings of the people towards Riza Khan. The result of his recent ultimatum to the Mejlis, however, throws little light on this point. His object in making it is now said to have been merely the acquisition of entire control of the military forces without interference by the Shah or the Prince Regent, as the case might be; and that the Mejlis should grant this is scarcely surprising in view of the useful work performed by the Sardar Sipah, who completely pacified the country in unusually troublous times. Furthermore, in his successful attempts to consolidate the Government he has consistently maintained an attitude of uncompromising hostility to those who have worked in favour of the introduction of Bolshevik methods and ideas; and that he has, in spite of this, contrived to remain on passable terms with the Soviet authorities is much to his credit.

## TREATY WITH THE SOVIET.

It was hoped that the Treaty recently signed between Moscow and Teheran would help materially in the establishment of good relations, but it is said that the Soviet authorities already regret the insertion of Articles 1 and 2, which provide for the abolition of all old treaties between the two Powers in view of the special privileges which the Government of the Tsar enjoyed under their provisions.

The remainder of this Treaty, which was only concluded after innumerable delays, certainly contains conditions of benefit to Persia, assuming that they are loyally carried out by both parties. For instance, the long-standing injustice to Persia caused by the unlawful appropriation by her neighbour of the village of Firuzeh, on the Turkistan-Khorasan frontier, and the loss of valuable water which had been diverted across the frontier from the neighbouring district of Lutabad, has been removed by Article 3, which provides for the restitution to Persia of her property in each case—as also of the island of Ashurada for what that is worth—but it must be understood that in these apparent concessions Persia receives what, after all, is nothing more than her own.

The compensation for loss and damage sustained in the invasion and subsequent occupation of the provinces of Azerbaijan, Gilan, and Mazandaran by Bolshevik troops, which is granted to Persia by Articles 9 and 10, is of little worth; but the annulment of pre-war debts due by Persia, and the so-called "moratorium" advances of 1914-1916, is of great value, in that the Customs receipts of the old northern zone are released and "placed at the disposal" of the Treasury. But the transfer of the Banque d'Escompte has only a fraction of its nominal value on paper, as an enormous proportion of the "assets" are found to be debts of which the recovery is now impracticable. In fact, the only benefit that has been received by the Persian Government from this source up to the present consists of the bank buildings, which now form part of the Government offices.

## THE JULFA RAILWAY.

The Tabriz-Julfa Railway and the Enzeli-Teheran, and Kazvin-Hamadan roads, were also included in the compensation, but the road first mentioned was found to be in such a bad state of repair that a large sum has had to be spent upon it, while the railway has been of even less benefit to the Government, as it was discovered that certain foreign subjects had capitalised the concern, paid for material and transport, and contracted for labour, and their claims could not be ignored. The traffic on the railway is not sufficient at present to pay its expenses; and until Persia has free transit through Russia for her goods to Europe there is no chance of any profit to her from this item of the so-called compensation.

Article II of the Treaty allows Persia to navigate the Caspian Sea; but she has no craft available for the purpose beyond the "Turkoman sailing boats," which can only do coasting work. The chance of procuring steamers at the close of the war, when many could have been purchased, was lost owing to the refusal of the Bolsheviks to permit them to pass through Russia; and it is not likely to recur.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## SCOTTISH SPORT.

## SCOTLAND'S RUGBY TRIUMPH.

## CALCUTTA CUP COMES NORTH.

## AMAZING COLLAPSE OF RANGERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, March 25th.  
After a tremendously keen encounter, Scotland gained a splendid victory over England in Rugby 14 points to 11. In consequence the Calcutta Cup, which has not been held by Scotland since 1912, came north again. By this victory the Scots won outright the International Championship for the first time since 1907. The game—the 47th of the series, of which Scotland has now won 19 to England's 20, with 9 drawn games—marked the opening of the Scottish Union's splendidly arranged new ground, and on that account this inaugural victory is particularly gratifying. The standard of play may not have been so high as in many previous Internationals, but after the opening passages thrills and excitement abounded. The Scots fully deserved their win, as for quite three parts of the game they were on the attack, and while the Englishmen as usual showed themselves as clever opportunists, there was a determination about the Scots which ultimately triumphed. Scotland hardly deserved to be three points down at half time, and when she dropped still further behind in the opening minutes of the second period, her luck seemed to have deserted her. A strong rally, however, saw the lead reduced to one point, thanks to a resolutely taken score by A. C. Wallace and a wonderful goal kick from the touch line by A. C. Gillies. From this point onwards, Scotland was at fever heat. The Scots were continually on the attack, but somehow chance after chance went wrong. J. B. Nelson had a couple of likely runs checked on the line, and then G. G. Aitken had the ill-luck to kick the ball against one of the goal posts for the ball to rebound into play, when the English defence was well beaten, and then H. Waddell narrowly failed with a drop at goal. Scotland's luck seemed dead out. Then another chance for a drop goal came Waddell's way, and this time he made sure with a well-judged kick, and with five minutes left for play Scotland led by three points. In spite of desperate attempts by England to save the game the Scots, slightly favoured by fortune, maintained their lead, and the game was won. A large part of the credit for the victory must be given to the Scottish forwards, all of whom played with great determination and energy. Though manifestly at a disadvantage as regards height and weight, the Scots stuck manfully to their opponents, and had considerably the better of them in the tight scrummages and in the loose dribbling. Their handling, too, was better than that of the Englishmen. The Glasgow Academical half-back pair, J. B. Nelson and H. Waddell, had a large say in the game, and, in particular, half of Scotland's points came from them. In the three-quarter line, where much was expected of the Oxford quartet, things did not go nearly so well as had been anticipated.

The Scottish team were:—Back: D. Drysdale (Heriot's F.P.C.). Three-quarters: Ian St. John (Oxford University), G. P. S. Macpherson (Oxford University), G. G. Ticken (Oxford University), Half-backs: H. Waddell and J. B. Nelson (Glasgow Academicals). Forwards: J. M. Baillanier (Glasgow High School F.P.C.), D. S. Davis (Hawick), R. Howie (Kirkcaldy), J. C. H. Ireland (Glasgow High School F.P.C.), D. J. Macmyn (Cambridge University), J. W. Scott (Stewart's College F.P.C.), A. C. Gillies (Watsonians), and J. R. Paterson (Birkenhead Park).

## RANGERS SENSATIONAL DEFEAT.

The semi-finals for the Cup provided a great sensation in the tie between Rangers and Celtic. Rangers for something like a decade have been a dominating power in Scottish football, and their failure hitherto to win the Cup, the leading prize, has been inexplicable. From the commencement of the current season, even before the Scottish Cup competition was entered upon, the form of the Ibrox Club has been watched and weighed primarily as a pointer to their chances of ending their long period of failure in the national competition. And not only amongst their supporters but generally it was considered that this was to be Rangers' year, and that the Cup would not again elude their grasp. Contrary to all expectation, however, they collapsed in a most extraordinary fashion, and went down to the tune of 6 goals. The other semi-final, between Dundee and Hamilton, ended in a draw. The Lanarkshire team had the first goal, and after their equalising goal, Dundee for a time played constructive football, but, finding it unprofitable against a defence of ceaseless energy, decided, and play practically consisted of a series of happy-go-lucky rushes and hard kicking that provided a measure of excitement. In the closing moments Dundee seemed to have gained the ascendancy.

The wording of Article IV suggests that the compilers had little sense of humour. It ordains that there shall be no interference by either the Scots or the English in the affairs of the other, and whereas there can be no interference by Persia in Soviet affairs, the Bolsheviks, in addition to their usual propaganda, have even gone so far recently as to attempt the nomination of their own candidates for the Mejlis.—The Times.



# THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

CHINA, JAPAN, BRITISH MALAYA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, PHILIPPINES, NETHERLANDS, INDIA, ETC.

1925

SIXTY-THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

OBTAINABLE AT THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE AND FROM LOCAL AGENTS.

IN NOW BEING ISSUED AND CONTAINS:  
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN, THEIR PERSONNEL AND AGENCIES.  
CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF THE CHINESE TRADE CENTRE.  
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN THE FAR EAST.  
GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIAL DEPARTMENTS.  
UP-TO-DATE COLOURED MAPS OF THE PRINCIPAL PORTS IN THE FAR EAST.  
DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS OF THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND TRADE-CENTRES OF THE FAR EAST.  
TERRESTRIAL, MARITIME, STAMP DUTIES, BROKERAGE CHARGES, POSTAL GUIDE, ETC.  
EMERGENCY, AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NAVIES AND COASTING VESSELS.

1,500 Pages

1,500 Pages

Complete Edition ... \$12 local currency  
Abridged Edition ... \$8

AN "EXTREMELY USEFUL" BOOK.

Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1925, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

SIR—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am delighted by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

The Managing-Editor,  
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.,  
HONGKONG.

Yours faithfully,  
GODFREY THOMAS,  
(Private Secretary.)

## The Daily Risk of Blood Poison

ZAM-BUK THE GREAT ANTISEPTIC HEALER.

HOW often do you hear of limbs being crippled and lives sacrificed through neglect or improper treatment of everyday injuries?

To promptly dress all cuts, scratches, wounds, etc., with Zam-Buk prevents dangerous complications. Zam-Buk is the powerful antiseptic balm which kills and excludes disease germs, and prevents festering and blood-poison.

Other properties in Zam-Buk soothe away pain and grow healthy new skin in a wonderful way.

For eczema, heat sores, ulcers, ringworm, piles, bad legs, sore feet, abscesses, bites, stings, burns, etc., Zam-Buk is equally valuable.

**Zam-Buk**

FREE FROM ALL ANIMAL FATS. 1/2 00



ZAM-BUK Alone Saved His Arm!

Mr. J. D. McCormack, 30, Esplanade, Newmarket, Sydney, says:—  
"Some time ago I lacerated my arm, severely injuring my elbow, and causing my forearm to become terribly swollen and inflamed. For eight months I suffered agony, but nothing would heal the wound. Hearing about Zam-Buk I decided to try the balm. It stopped the swelling and inflammation in a wonderful way, and soon had all my arm in better shape. I am now able to use my arm, and I am a great debtor to the balm. I doubt if I could have saved my arm."

SUZUKI & Co., Ltd.  
Sole Agents.

**SAKURA BEER**

Tel. Central 464, 468.  
China Building, 1st Floor.

VISITORS TO CANTON.  
Should Purchase  
A BOOK FOR THE GLOBE TROTTER  
FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON  
BY THE PEARL RIVER

Captain O. V. LLOYD  
With Illustrations, Maps and Flags  
PRICE ... \$1.75

On Sale at—  
Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.  
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.  
Messrs. BARNES & CO.  
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

**THERE'S A LONG LONG TRAIL**  
of Bugs, Fleas, Flies, Beetles, Mosquitoes, etc., all killed by  
**KEATING'S**

**KEATING'S**  
Insecticide  
For the destruction of all insects and vermin.

## LIFE IN LONDON. IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN HOMES AND SCHOOLS.

Encouraging statements with regard to the effect of educational and social work in the Northern half of the Metropolis are contained in a report which has been prepared by the Elementary Education Sub-Committee of the London County Council. Though primarily dealing with educational matters, it contains a number of interesting sidelights upon social conditions and home life of the adult as well as the juvenile population.

Based on the reports of the Council's district inspectors, the statement is supplementary to one submitted last year dealing with South London, and it covers seventeen metropolitan boroughs North of the Thames, the Royal Borough of Kensington, and the City of London. In this area there are 845 public elementary schools, attended by nearly 400,000 children, a total which compares with 300,000 South of the river, a general description of conditions in the report states:

Employment for unmarried females, for whom there has been a marked increase in the number, and continue to make more than ten years ago. Nevertheless, the present home conditions are, on the whole, better than those of the pre-war period, and the marked poverty rarer, owing to the increased scale of relief. Head teachers report that neither the clothing nor the nutrition of the children shows the extreme destitution of pre-war years.

In a more detailed reference to the characteristics of the districts the report says:

In Westminster and St. Marylebone business houses are steadily encroaching upon areas formerly residential, and much poor cottage property has been demolished and not replaced by dwellings. Large areas of Paddington are deteriorating in quality. Holborn is becoming a business centre; slums are giving place in the east to warehouses and blocks of offices, and in the west to geographical isolation, surrounded by a belt of factories and waterworks along the Lea and by the industrial areas of Stratford and West Ham. Communications are poor in the Bromley district and the schools lie in a backwater, while the Isle of Dogs is disconnected from the mainland by the tidal bridges. The neighbourhoods served by some of the schools in the borough resemble village communities in the immobility and narrow outlook of their population, but they are without the interest furnished by village life by contact with Nature and country occupations. Moreover, it is probably safe to assume that there is no other district except Bethnal-green where the number of children who are in school between the ages of 5 and 10 is higher, and few where it is as high.

**HOUSING PRESSURE.**  
Information is also given as to housing conditions and the size of families. The East-end localities, as might be anticipated, furnishing the most undesirable conditions.

The pressure on the housing accommodation in North London is greatest (the report states) in St. Pancras, where there are 2.2 families to each dwelling; Islington is the only other borough with more than two families in each dwelling. In both boroughs, however, on the average, the dwellings are larger and the families smaller than the respective averages for the rest of the county. The East-end boroughs exhibit the worst conditions. Shoreditch being the most unfavourably placed, with a minimum of .65 of a room for each person. Families are smaller than in 1911. The biggest families are found in the poorer eastern boroughs: Stepney, 4.26 persons; Poplar, 4.19; Bethnal-green, 4.14; City, 3.31; Westminster, 3.31; St. Marylebone, 3.33; Paddington, 3.34; and St. Pancras, 3.45. The boroughs south of the Thames vary between 1.43 and 4.14.

Coming to the school-children themselves, the report records that some of the most poverty-stricken in the metropolis are to be found in North Kensington, and it goes on:

In South Kensington, wedged in among mansions, there are schools of another character, schools attended by a more migratory child population of London, the children of chauffeurs, gardeners, and domestic servants. Some West London schools in districts rich in literary and artistic associations are interested with a peculiar interest: Cook's ground School stands within a stone's throw of Carlyle's old house; New King's road School occupies the site of Holman Hunt's studio; Burne-Jones's house can be seen from the windows of William Street School; and not far from Waterloo Street School is "Kew House," where for many years William Morris worked at his books and his handicrafts.

A special paragraph is devoted to London's juvenile Jews, who are reported to compare favourably in intellectual attainment with Christian children. Many of the schools attended by the Jewish children are in what are usually called slums, but, declares the report:

The Jewish children do not, with rare exceptions, show the usual characteristics of the slum child; they are well-grown, well-fed, well-clothed, and intelligent children; and age for age, are in intellectual advance of Christian children of the same social class. It should be remembered, however, that Jewish mothers, with rare exceptions, do not "go out to work." The Jewish girls are, however, in rational faculties, at a further distance below the Jewish boys than are Christian girls below Christian boys; the sexes appear intellectually more differentiated.

**EVIL INFLUENCE OF THE WAR.**  
Dealing with more strictly educational matters, the report states that the school buildings, which vary considerably, are generally satisfactory, some of the more modern being excellent. The older buildings are being remodelled, but there (Continued on next column).

## SPIRITUAL HEALING.

BISHOP OF DURHAM ON A "SUPERSTITIOUS PAST."

Dr. Hensley Henson, the Bishop of Durham, speaking at length with spiritual healing according to the doctrines advanced by Mr. Hickson, said that the Bishop, hardly row to the Christian level, and his notion of prayer seemed frankly pagan. His reading of Christian history was quite mistaken. Mr. Hickson had been led astray partly by traditional Protestant disbelief in Eccelesiastical miracles and partly by Father Fuller's learned account of bodily healing, which primitive notion for bodily healing became transformed into Roman extreme unbelief for spiritual aid.

Mr. Hickson's claim was a large one. On his view, the range of his healing power was co-extensive with that of Jesus as described by Evangelists, "but I cannot find," remarked the Bishop, "that Mr. Hickson claims to have actually raised the dead, though his ability to do so was clearly implicit in his general doctrine. Other exponents of spiritual healing do not scruple to affirm that the dead were raised. The science of psychology, armed with a new method of psycho-analysis, is throwing a flood of light on that obscure region in which the psychical operates events which once puzzled the historical student could now make their place in an intelligible framework. Spiritual healing meant no more and no less than mental healing. The healing of disease, itself, with could not seriously concern itself with the healing of the mind. That was the incommunicable task of the physician. It could not be the duty of the Church deliberately to return to the beliefs and methods of a primitive and superstitious past.

## FLOGGING FOR BLACKMAIL.

LORD COLERIDGE'S VIEW.

Referring at an Exeter meeting recently to the suggestion that the penalty of flogging should be extended to blackmailers, Lord Coleridge said he was for sixteen years on the Bench and disposed that the thought was justice to thousands of thousands of criminals, but he had never sentenced any man to the "cat." He knew a judge of far greater reputation and longer service who took the same course, and he (Lord Coleridge) had never heard of any bad effects from that course. First of all, punishment should be equal, and the infliction of pain might be almost agonising in one individual and at any rate much less in another.

Then the Court ought to be indifferent between men and women, and the person most addicted to that particular form of crime seemed to be women, but no one could flog women, as it would be barbarous. Might he extend the same flogging to men? Perhaps the greatest of his reasons was that he was convinced that punishment of that kind demoralised those who inflicted it. He did not know what alteration would be made, but he would be glad if the punishment of flogging, at any rate, was not extended.

are still some which fall behind the ideals of modern education. During the war the able children, sitting for scholarships, showed little loss of attainment, but the schools as a whole suffered considerably from the general absorption of interest in the war. Since the war progress has been continuous, though slow. The recent tendency to change from mass to individual methods has been a striking feature of the work in the infants' schools. The needs of backward children have been met in many schools by the provision of a slow side, and on the whole the policy, it is reported, seems to work well. The teaching of English has been developed on broad lines, and co-operation between schools is increasing. The standard of the English spoken by the children, it is added, "happens the work of every teacher." As to arithmetic, it is reported:

Teaching is on the whole sound, although there is a difference of opinion amongst the inspectors on questions of method. One considers that teaching and working are often too slow, due, probably, to the dull working-out of a long string of similar examples and a perfunctory checking of results by reading out the answers. He suggests that a keen head-teaching should see that such a practice is reduced to a minimum. Another inspector regards the results of the doctrine that mere accuracy did not greatly matter. The earnest teacher was discouraged, and the less vigorous teacher adopted the doctrine as an excuse.

Another subject reported on is that of music, and it is stated that the average level of attainment is good—"but might be higher if teachers understood better how to instruct the youngest children." The report adds:

From the cultural point of view much admirable work is done. Children learn to love good music, and to render it well; in Hagley an annual musical festival has been arranged, and has been most successful. One inspector is of opinion that England is, and has been for many years, the best country in the world for sight-singing by children. Germany has never approached her, because children in Germany are not taught by a tonic and a half method. Staff notation should not be used too early.

"Discipline is a marked trend towards freedom, the report says, and although this tendency is specially manifest in the infants' schools, it is by no means absent in the senior schools. Many senior departments are adopting the house system, and it is claimed that, although a competitive spirit is engendered, it is a healthy competitive spirit, for it excludes selfishness, and involves co-operation as well as competition. Happily far as he had any power, and so far as his functions as Minister of Education would allow, he would always be glad to assist in a work such as that which they were taking part in that day.

## SAFEGUARDS FOR STAGE. PROPOSALS TO CHECK BOGUS MANAGERS.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. E. R. Turton (U. Thirk and Malton), Standing Committee C. of the House of Commons on April 1st considered the Bill, Theatrical Employers' Registration Bill, which is a private members bill, which is supported by, among others, Sir Walter de Frece (U. Blackpool) and Mrs. Philipson (U. Blackpool). Mrs. Philipson was formerly Miss Mabel Russell, a well-known and popular musical-comedy actress.

Sir Walter de Frece has, for long been connected with the theatrical profession in a managerial capacity. It is aimed mainly at bogus theatrical employers who engage companies, and then leave them stranded because of lack of funds; and it suggests that this evil could best be met by enforcing a system of registration.

Mr. G. Locker-Lampson (Under-Secretary Home Office) said that as a result of consultation a substantial agreement had been reached between the Home Office and the promoters of the bill.

On Clause 3, which provides for the publication in a London newspaper devoted to the interest of the stage profession, of the intention of an employer to register.

Mr. Locker-Lampson said the clause would serve no useful purpose, because, as a matter of fact, under the bill registration could not be refused to any person wishing to register.

Sir Walter de Frece said the difficulty in the past had been to trace bogus managers. The publication asked for would enable the victims of the bogus manager to find him when he published the fact that he was seeking registration.

Mr. Locker-Lampson said that if a bogus manager wanted to register he could do so under a false name. (Cries of "No.")

The clause was retained in the bill. Clause 3 defines the offences under the Act, one of which is the case of any theatrical employer who, with intent to defraud or to avoid the payment of wages, salary, or other fees due or payable or accruing due or payable to a theatrical performer engaged or employed by such theatrical employer, absconds.

Mr. Locker-Lampson suggested that the offence should be on the part of an employer who, during the course of a theatrical touring engagement, abandons the theatrical performers. The term "absconding," he said, was too vague. Indeed, he found it almost impossible to say what "absconding" was.

Objection was taken by the promoters of the bill to the word "touring." Mrs. Philipson said she had had an experience herself when engaged by a very well-known London manager. She gave up her salary in order that the rest of the company could be kept in employment, and the chorus girls and others in the company accepted very small salaries. Some time after the same manager took a company on tour, and made very big profits. But she never received the money owing to her and the chorus girls and others in the company did not receive any.

It was ultimately decided that the promoters of the bill and the Home Office should, before the report stage was concluded, consult together in order to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement.

The Committee stage was concluded, and the bill was ordered to be reported to the House.

## DRAMA AND EDUCATION.

LORD EUSTACE PERCY ON CORRECT SPEECH.

Lord Eustace Percy, Minister of Education, attended the luncheon of the British Drama League, at the Hotel Cecil, last month, and delivered the inaugural address on the occasion of the opening of the new Dramatic Library.

Lord Eustace Percy said that it was recognized in our school that dramatic literature was one of the most essential branches of literature in the curriculum, but there was behind that realization no very great background and no very great depth of knowledge or love of dramatic art. That was a product of circumstances which had been indicated by a writer who pointed out that the place of the drama in education almost ceased to be recognized between the middle of the 17th and the end of the 19th century. Only now were we beginning to realize what we had lost in our national literary inheritance.

He thought the claim of the drama as an educational force would be more widely admitted if it was realized that that claim was not a claim for the theatre as a kind of pulp from which moral or other principles should be inculcated, but that the claim made for the theatre was essentially the claim made for all literature. That claim could not be better described than in the words of Dr. Johnson, that the purpose of all education was to help men to enjoy life or to endure it. Another special function of the dramatic art was in the teaching of English. It was a very true thing to say that Englishmen used their language in a more slowly way than did the people of any other nation. There was no medium through which proper use of the language could be taught so well as through the drama. Happily far as he had any power, and so far as his functions as Minister of Education would allow, he would always be glad to assist in a work such as that which they were taking part in that day.

If there was but one Paderewski in the Cabinets of England, France, Russia, and Germany I believe Western civilization might yet escape its impending fate of being burnt by fire and brimstone.—General Sir Ian Hamilton.

Woodward's Gripe Water.

## BABIES AND PARENTS BENEFIT.

A safe and certain remedy for internal pains and disorders.

Woodward's Gripe Water is a delicious, harmless combination of ingredients which counteracts sourness, fermentation and acidity, and thus effectively prevents diarrhoea and other ills which spring from a disordered stomach. A small dose stops baby's fretting, colic, and stomachache, and permits natural sleep. Larger doses relieve pain of indigestion and soothe the stomach in older children and adults.

At all chemists.

**WOODWARD'S "Gripe Water"**  
KEEPS BABY WELL

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

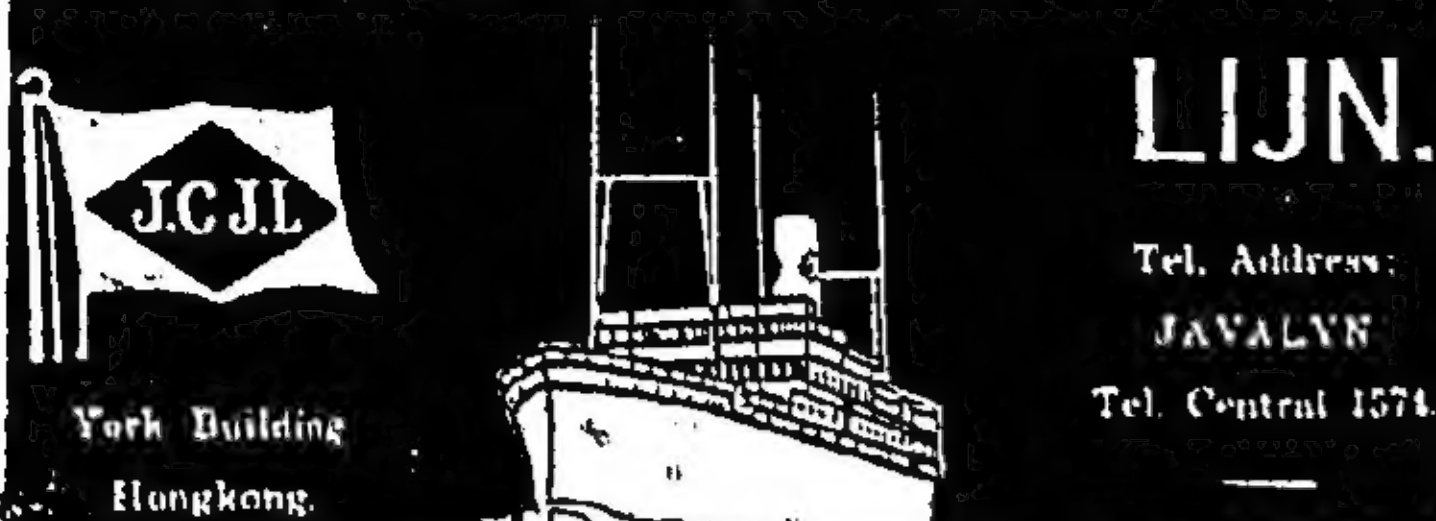
Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.

Latest—CM & Co. Ltd.



JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-  
LIJN.

REGULAR PORTFOLIO SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TUTIBAROM	JAVA via MANILA & Cebu	3rd May	2nd May	JAPAN via YOKOHAMA
TUTIBESAR	JAVA via MANILA & Cebu	12th	6th	—
TUTIKEMBRANG	JAVA via MANILA & Cebu	21st	15th	—
TUTIKIRANG	JAVA via MANILA & Cebu	30th	24th	—
TUTIBODA	JAVA via MANILA & Cebu	8th	2nd	—

Wireless Telegraphy.  
The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.  
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

## THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

## The M/S. "ASIA"

will be loading for VALENCIA, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

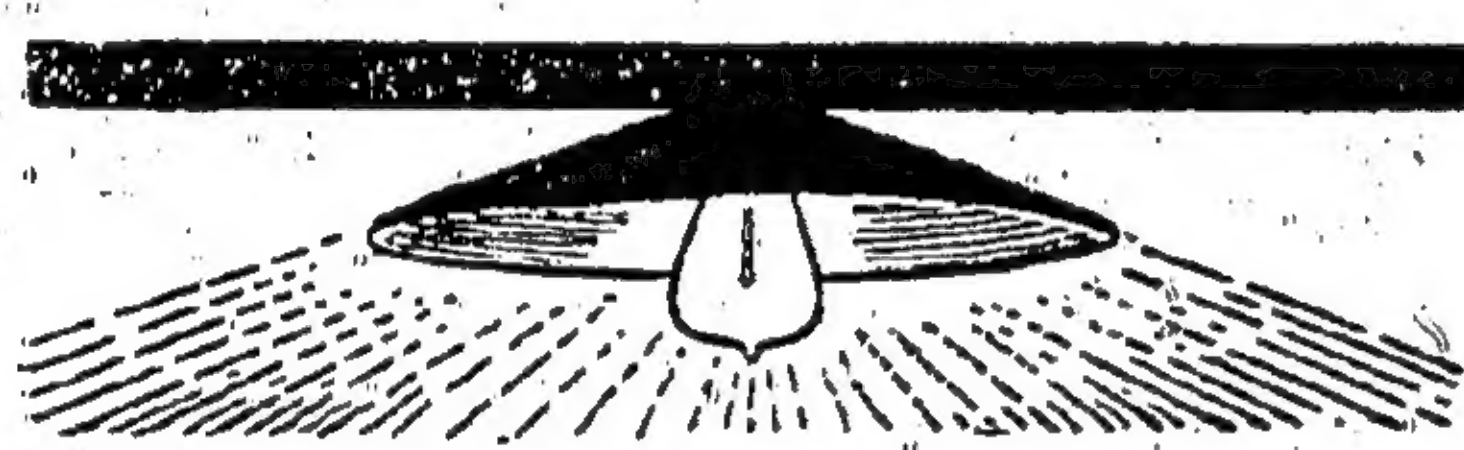
On or About 29th April, 1925

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Asia"	11th May	18th May
M/S. "Africa"	20th May	15th June
M/S. "Malaya"	15th June	20th July
M/S. "Tongking"	15th July	—
M/S. "Australia"	20th August	—
M/S. "Asia"	25th September	—

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS &amp; CO. LTD.



## Don't forget—

Electricity is associated in your mind with light, but it is used also for cooking, heating and cleaning.

There is heat and power in it too!

## ELECTRICITY

Our Service Department is at your disposal to help you on any problem where electricity may be of assistance in

BUSINESS, INDUSTRY &amp; DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

THE CHINA LIGHT &amp; POWER CO. (1918), LTD.

SHOW ROOM: 62, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

## CAMELL LAIRD &amp; Co., Ltd.

Controlling THE LARSEN FORGE CO., NEWLY WHEEL CO., Etc.

Birkenhead, Sheffield, Nottingham, Birmingham.

Leeds, Penistone and London.

RAILS, SPRINGS, TYRES, AXLES, FILES.

High Speed Tool  
Alloy  
Mining Drill  
Spring  
Best Cast Tool

## STEELS

To specification for special purposes.

13, PEKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3

## HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEKS LOCAL NEWS.  
The Paper for the Home.

## CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

FOR GOOD THINGS and REAL BARGAINS Come to The

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

China Building, Ground Floor.

## BRITISH NAVAL STRENGTH.

FIRST LORD ON "CLEAR SKY" DANGER.

On April 1st, following the opening session of the Institution of Naval Architects' annual meetings, members and friends to the number of over 600 dined together at the Connaught Rooms.

The Duke of Northumberland presided, and in proposing the toast of "The Naval and Air Forces of the Empire," said it was to be hoped that the Dominions would in time develop their navies, so that once again the Navy of the British Empire might enjoy unchallengeable supremacy on the seas. (Cheers.)

The Right Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, responding, said the international sky was clear and it did not appear that we were under the necessity of preparing for a war against any other country, but in that very security there was a danger of allowing our naval position to deteriorate so that it might be difficult to raise it again to a position of safety. It was a fair description of our policy to say that it was not our desire to create a great Navy which would dominate the world, but to have such a Navy as would prove a sure defence against attack from any quarter. (Cheers.)

Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard also replied.

Baron Hagashi, the Japanese Ambassador, proposed the toast of "The Mercantile Marine," and Mr. J. Denholm, President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, replied.

Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner of Australia, proposed the toast of "The Institution of Naval Architects."

Among those present were: Lord Merivale, his Excellency the Netherlands Minister (Jonkheer R. de Marées van Surmont), Rear-Admiral C. T. M. Fuller, Third Sea Lord; Captain L. McNamee, U.S.N., Naval Attaché to the American Embassy; Sir Archibald Denry; Sir Philip Watts; Mr. J. C. Davidson, M.P., Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty; Sir John H. Biles; Rear-Admiral D. W. Taylor, U.S.N.; Captain J. de Ponteves-Gaudin, Naval Attaché to the French Embassy; Eng. Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Dixon, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy; Captain Count G. A. de Bouteville, Naval Attaché to the Italian Embassy; Mr. B. Mott; Sir Eustace T. D. Fyncoeur; Captain T. Toyoda, Naval Attaché to the Japanese Embassy; Admiral the Hon. Sir R. E. Fremantle; Mr. W. H. Patchell; Mr. W. J. Berry; Eng. Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Oram; Professor T. Turner; Commander A. de Arango Pimentel, Naval Attaché to the Brazilian Embassy; Mr. R. Clark; Mr. T. Westgarth; Mr. P. G. Mackinnon; Commander A. de Bahr; Naval Attaché to the Swedish Legation; Sir William Peterson; Mr. J. H. Hume; Mr. W. B. Woodhouse; Sir Joseph Petavel, Director of the National Physical Laboratory; Captain Don Jorge A. Aguiar, Naval Attaché to the Argentine Legation; Mr. J. E. King; Sir Frederick Henderson; Mr. J. Brown; Mr. M. E. Denny; Mr. W. H. Whiting; Commander Don Edgardo von Schroeders, Naval Attaché to the Chilean Legation; Mr. J. B. Harrold; and Mr. R. W. Dana, the secretary.

LONDON STREET TRAFFIC.  
WILL REGULATIONS LESSEN ACCIDENTS?

A correspondent in the Observer says: Now that Parliament has approved the Order by the Minister of Transport regulating and restricting the omnibus service in 165 streets of the metropolitan area, it may be hoped that the working arrangements will be found not only simpler but more efficient than the old Londoners' interest in the change is great. It runs along two lines, first in desire for a quick and efficient service in every part of the area, and secondly, in demand for organisation that will lessen the risk of accident. The effect of the new Order upon efficiency must soon be seen; about the rapidly with which accidents have been increasing there is no doubt.

According to so high an authority as Lord Ashfield, the traffic of greater London in 1924 was estimated at 3,224 millions, representing 415 journeys in the year per head of the population. About four million persons were carried to Westminster and back by bus. But leaving out Westminster, the figures for London represent an enormous growth, noticeable at some points much more than at others. It is said, for instance, that over 50,000 vehicles pass through Trafalgar-square daily, or nearly double the number of twenty years ago.

CHANGES OF FOURTEEN YEARS.  
Is it any wonder that accidents have increased? In 1909 the number of fatal accidents in the Metropolis, including the City, was 203, of which 171 were due to mechanically propelled vehicles. In 1923, according to the latest official return, the number of fatal accidents in the Metropolitan Police District and the City was 284, while those that were non-fatal rose to 31,209. Unofficially it is said that 845 persons were killed in London streets in 1924, so that increase appears still to be going on. The police who make up the returns classify the accidents as fatal or non-fatal under five separate heads, and show that for the Metropolitan Police District and the City the figures for 1923 were:—

From	Fatal	Non-fatal
Horse-drawn vehicles...	47	2,602
Buses and motor coaches...	106	2,974
Trams and trolleys...	25	2,387
Other vehicles...	479	10,343
Pedal cycles...	27	8,223
Total...	684	31,209

Thirty years ago the majority of the street accidents were associated with horse-drawn vehicles. Now it will be seen the

(Continued on next Column).

## WEATHER REPORT.

April 30th at 13h.—Pressure has decreased moderately over Shanghai, and slightly in the vicinity of Shanghai it is stationary over Formosa, and has increased slightly elsewhere.

The anticyclone is moving eastward and a depression is approaching Shanghai from the West. Fresh to moderate moon will prevail over the northern China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 12 hours, April 30th 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 20.83 inches, against an average of 11.69 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 12 hours, May 1st is as follows:—

District Forecast  
Formosa Channel: N. winds, fresh.

Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: do.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 30th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.88	29.88	29.88
Temperature	68	64	66
Humidity	76	85	86
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Wind Force	0	0	0
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.01	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 29th	69		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 30th	64		

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 1st to 7th, 1925.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Fri.	1	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Satur.	2	7.31	11.00	11.00	11.00
Sun.	3	7.31	11.00	11.00	11.00
Mon.	4	7.31	11.00	11.00	11.00
Tues.	5	7.31	11.00	11.00	11.00
Wed.	6	7.31	11.00	11.00	11.00
Thur.	7	7.31	11.00	11.00	11.00

proportion both of fatal and non-fatal accidents due to them is very small. The greater number fall under the heading of "other vehicles," which means the ever-growing number of privately-driven motor-cars or cabs.

"There is no exact figure, as until the Minister made his Order the number was constantly growing; but it is believed that there are now about 5,000 licenses in London under the combine and 500 outside the combine."

THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

If one extends his view to the whole of Great Britain, he sees how huge is the number of accidents in travel to-day. If the road and street accidents are placed in one group and those on the railways in another the totals for the year 1923, the latest available, work out as under:—

	Fatal	Non-fatal
Street accidents	2,979	50,122
Railway accidents	68	2,282

The railways accounted for over 1,330 million passenger journeys, equivalent to the whole population travelling on thirty-one different occasions during the year. Yet the figures give only a fraction more than one death per week; while on the roads and streets there are fifty-seven deaths per week.

INDO-CHINA  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.			
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday	2nd May, 3 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HOSANG"	Saturday	2nd May, 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"FOOSANG"	Sunday	3rd May, 7 a.m.
KORE via AMOI & NOJI	"LAISANG"	Sunday	3rd May, 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Sunday	3rd May, 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday	5th May, 10 a.m.
TSINGTAI via SWATOW	"TAKSANG"	Wednesday	6th May, 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday	6th May, Noon
SANDAKAN	"CHEONGSHING"	Wednesday	6th May, Noon
TIENTSIN			
MANILA, CEBU, SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"FOOSANG"	Wednesday	6th May, 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HOSANG"	Friday	8th May, 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LAISANG"	Sunday	10th May, 10 a.m.
KORE via AMOI & SHANGHAI	"MINGSANG"	Tuesday	12th May, 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING"	Thursday	14th May, Noon

REGULAR SAILINGS ARE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS—

CALCUTTA-HONGKONG-JAPAN LINE	EVERY TEN DAYS
SHANGHAI-HONGKONG LINE	EVERY THREE DAYS
HONGKONG-MANILA LINE	EVERY SATURDAY FROM BOTH PORTS
HONGKONG-HAIPHONG LINE	EVERY SUNDAY FROM BOTH PORTS
HONGKONG-BORNEO LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG-TIENTSIN LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG-BANGKOK LINE	EVERY WEEK

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone Central No. 215.

16

## GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA &amp; JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS		HOMEWARDS	
Vessel	Date Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong
"CARMARTHENSHEIRE"	1st May	"GLENAPP"	30th May
"CARMARTHENSHEIRE"	14th May	"CARMARTHENSHEIRE"	16th June
"GLENEBB"	28th May	"CARMARTHENSHEIRE"	16th June
"GLENTARA"	14th June	"CARMARTHENSHEIRE"	20th June

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

Telephone Central No. 215 and 216, and Central 3190.

17

## ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

LIMITED

TOKYO JAPAN

SOLE AGENTS

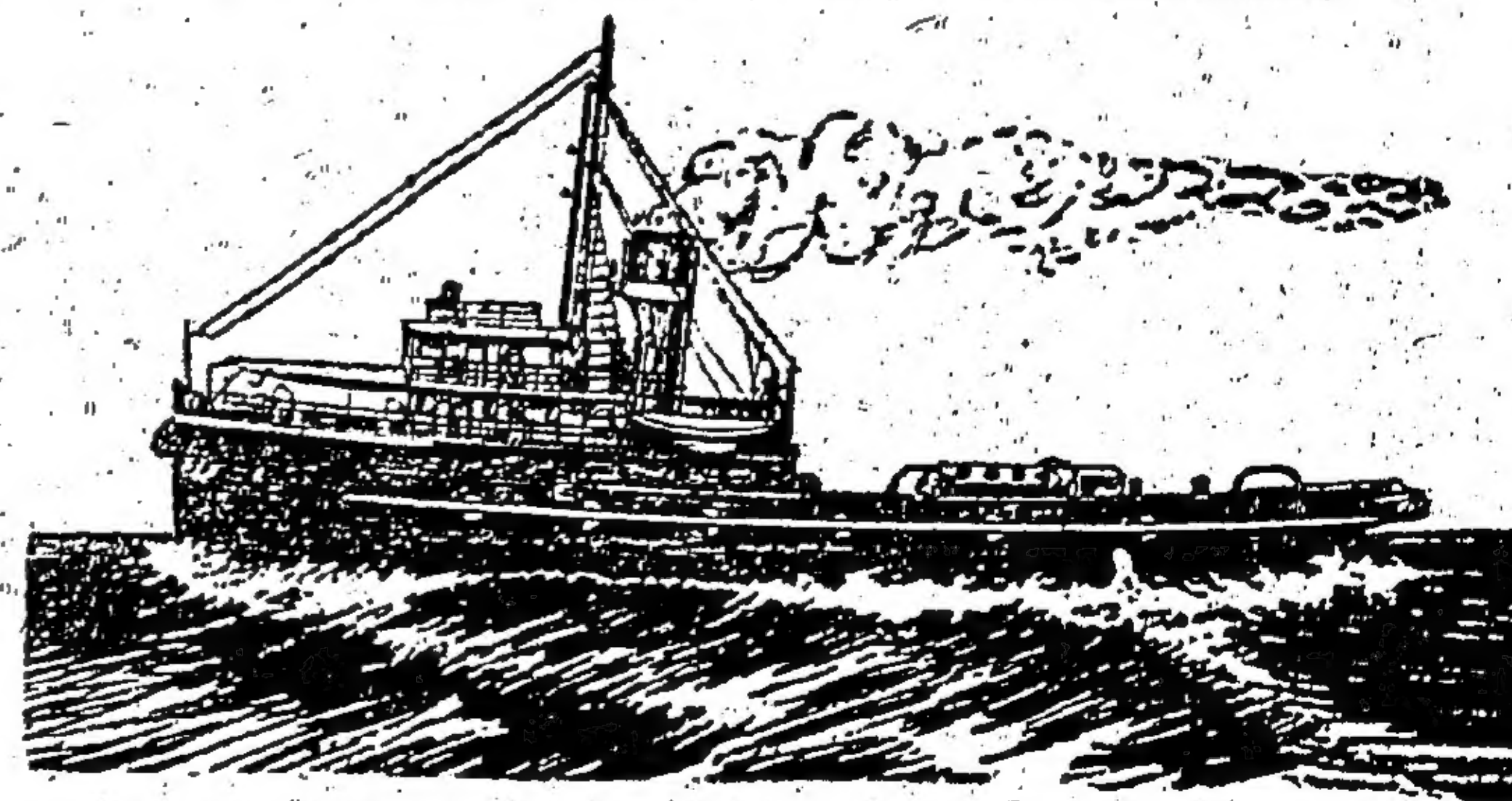
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

HONGKONG

18

## The HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition  
Western Union and Watkins.Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,  
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

## "Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m), Depth 17' (m), I.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

B. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

19







**THE BANK LINE, LTD.**

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.

**NEW YORK-BOSTON & BALTIMORE**  
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

S.S. "KANSAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th May

**BOSTON & NEW YORK**  
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

S.S. "BIRCEBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 30th June

**UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT**  
"ELLERMAN" LINE  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

S.S. "CITY OF ATHENS" ... 2nd May  
S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... 14th May

MODERATE RATES TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

**MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA**  
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "BURAT" ... Sails Hongkong, 29th Apr.  
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Quilimane, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

**THE BANK LINE LTD.**

Tel. Cent. 4791.

**BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE**

Joint Service of the

**BLUE FUNNEL LINE**

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "JASON" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th May  
S.S. "KANSAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th May  
S.S. "DIOMED" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th June  
S.S. "KATUNA" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th June

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE** OR **THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.**  
**HONGKONG AND CANTON.** **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.**

**M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.**

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANDRE LEBON	—	—	10th May, 1923
AMBOISE	—	—	24th May, "
CHANTILLY	8th Apr. 1923	11th May, 1923	7th June, "
FOETHOS	23rd Apr. "	25th May, "	21st June, "
ANGKOR	7th May, "	8th June, "	5th July, "
COMPIEGNE	21st May, "	22nd June, "	19th July, "

**RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES**

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).  
A CLASS (1st Class) ... 2 95. 00. 00. B CLASS (1st Class) ... 2 55. 00. 00.  
C CLASS (2nd Class) ... 2 65. 00. 00. D CLASS (2nd Class) ... 2 60. 00. 00.  
Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.  
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (CARGO BOARDS).

S.S. "CAPITAINE FAURE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON &amp; HAVRE is due to arrive about 23rd May.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,**  
Telephone: Central 740. 3, Quai de Commerce.  
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

**PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE**

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

**For BOSTON**  
and  
**NEW YORK**

S.S. "SIBERIAN PRINCE" ... 1st May, 1923.  
S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... 1st June, "

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

**FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.**

Telephone: Central 5105  
Telegrams: Faranline.  
(Incorporated in Great Britain)  
Kl's Building.

# P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).  
**MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES**  
SRI LANKA, JAVA, BURMA, ORYON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,  
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING  
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,  
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY**  
**DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**  
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd May, Noon	Marseilles & London
"ALPINE"	6,372	12th May	Singapore, Penang, & Bombay.
"SARDINIA"	6,372	18th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'bay.
"SODITA"	6,372	24th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'bay.
"MORRA"	10,911	30th May	Marseilles & London
"RAGOTA"	6,372	31st May	Marseilles, London, A'werp, & H'ull.
"JEYPORE"	6,372	6th June	Singapore & Bombay.
"SICILIA"	6,372	11th June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'bay.
"KALYAN"	6,372	18th June	Mars., London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,911	24th June	Marseilles & London
"DELTA"	6,372	11th July	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'bay.
"KASHMIR"	6,372	11th July	Mars., London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,902	25th July	Marseilles & London
"SOUDAN"	6,372	6th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'bay.
"KASHGAR"	6,372	8th Aug.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'bay.
"SICILIA"	6,372	28th Sept.	Marseilles & London
"KALYAN"	6,372	5th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'bay.
"MALWA"	10,911	12th Oct.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"KASHMIR"	6,372	19th Oct.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	26th Oct.	Marseilles & London.

**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS**

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,006	5th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	6,018	7th May	do.
"TAKIWA"	7,928	14th May	do.
"TAKRA"	7,928	21st May	do.
"TAKADA"	6,349	4th June	do.

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	6,658	3rd June	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th July	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	8th Aug.	do.
"TANDA"	6,658	2nd Sept.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	4th Nov.	do.

† S.S. "TANDA" calls at Kolambagan.  
The P. & O. S.S. Co. Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, H'ull, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawra, Timor, Darwin, and other ports en route as indicated on other notices.  
Frequent connections from Australia via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal (San Francisco, etc.).  
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MORRA"	10,911	1st May, 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji, and Yokohama.
"SOUDAN"	6,372	2nd May, Noon	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TAKIWA"	7,928	5th May, D.L.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKRA"	7,928	9th May	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,658	15th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	6,372	18th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,372	18th May	Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKADA"	6,349	18th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,911	24th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th June	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	6,372	11th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DELTA"	6,372	12th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	25th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	4th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	6,372	10th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,372	10th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	24th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	6,372	7th Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,372	7th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKADA"	6,349	8th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,911	21st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	6,372	13th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DELTA"	6,372	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	2nd Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	10th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	6,372	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,372	14th Nov.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	28th Nov.	do.
"KASHMIR"	6,372	12th Dec.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must carry their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Fareless Messing not more than 3 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**

P. &amp; O. Building, Cornhill Street Central, HONGKONG.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

**REGULAR SERVICE** of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW**

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAICHONG	HAICHONG	HAICHONG	HAICHONG
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—

Arrivals and Departures from this Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fuchow (Parade Anchorage) and return by the same steamer by the "HAICHONG" and "HAICHONG" at the Reduced Rate of \$90.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

**DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.**

General Managers

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 1st May, 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KURICHOW"	On 1st May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 2nd May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 2nd May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KANGTUNG"	On 3rd May, 11 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"SHANGHAI"	On 3rd May, 4 p.m.
RAIKOWPAN & TILATJAF	"TAIKOOWANYI"	On 4th May, Noon.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 4th May, 5 p.m.
HOHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHENAN"	On 6th May, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LUCHOW"	On 8th May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 7th May, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHUSAN"	On 8th May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 10th May, 11 a.m.

**SHANGHAI LINE**—Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fuchow), Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

**BANGKOK LINE**—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Sundays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone Central 22.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Due at Hongkong on or about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Bang, Thursday Is., & A. S. Ports on or about
"TAIYUAN"	5th May	5th May, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fare. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage, apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone No. Central 22.

Agents.

**DODWELL & CO., LTD.****NEW YORK BERTH**

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "DACE CASTLE" ... Sails 10th May

**LLOYD TRIESTINO.**

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (SUMMER).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO  
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND  
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

**\$66.****NEXT SAILINGS**

OUTWARD FOR SPANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S.	From Hongkong	Sails
"ROSANDRA"	—	10th May
"KEBKA" (cargo only)	—	12th May
"VENEZIA"	—	10th June
"TRIESTE" (cargo only)	—	12th June

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S.	From Hongkong	Sails
"DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	—	2nd May
"ROSANDRA"	—	1st May
"VENEZIA"	—	1st July

**RATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails about 31st May

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED**

Telephone Central 1032.

Agents

17

## HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

of the United Netherlands  
Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore  
and  
Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and  
North Continental Ports

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:**

S.S.	From Europe	Sails
"OUDERKERK"	—	6th May, 1923
"SALABANGKA"	—	2nd June, "

**SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:**

S.S.	For Europe	Sails
"OOSTERKERK"	—	Middle of May, 1923
"OUDERKERK"	—	Middle of June, "

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight, Passage and Further Particulars, Please Apply to—

**JAVA - CHINA - JAPAN L.N.**

Agents

Telephone Central No. 1676

Yok Building

9



